CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,542—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	33 12
O. R.	27 0
Glentromie	28 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
R.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3808	600	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
R.I. MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
R.I.s. CATHAY	2283	600	A. Symmons	24th "
† ASSAM	3338	600	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
R.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
R.I. OCEANA	6038	1700	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
† ASSAM	3338	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
R.I.s. CLYDE	4126	850	J. L. Parlitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th "
R.I. PESHAWUR	3506	600	W. A. Wheler	19th "
† ASSAM	3338	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
R.I. ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.I.s. KAISERINE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	16th "
† ASSAM	3338	500	G. W. F. Browne	23rd "

The steamers marked R. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp them to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	24th Sept.
PESHAWUR	3506	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd "
PEKIN	3300	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	12th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg Books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
R.S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	900	20th Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Oct., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,630	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,630	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	2,900	550	13th Nov. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,300	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. September 19, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

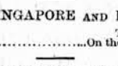
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	19th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

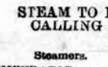
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 26th, 1891.

"KNIGHT" LINE.

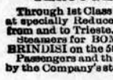


S. S. KNIGHT COMMANDER," the large well-known Steamer of this Line, will be sailing to Antwerp about the 25th inst., and has splendid First-Class Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, and Electric Light throughout. For Fare and other particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPEST Passages arranged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on 26th Sept., at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 27th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid Steamer "SALAMUT" will sail for the above Port direct, on or about the 22nd instant. She has accommodation for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers.

Fare, Rs. 300.

For further particulars, apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.

Bombay, 15th September, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the election of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, including Railway, Steamer, and Diligence, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES Secured and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and for warded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £25, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE.

A ONE TON ICE MACHINE, either system, by H. J. West and Co., of London, in working order, with all necessary appurtences for making clear Ice. Has been used only two seasons since importation from England. Will be SOLD either separately for removal, or in position, together with Factory buildings, &c., ready for starting work. For further particulars apply to

J. E. HOWE,
Ice Factory, Jhansi.

NOTICE.

ONE FIVE TONS ICE MACHINE, complete with its Appliances on Amonia principle, each blocks 20 lbs. in weight in good working order FOR SALE. For further particulars apply to Mr. BYRAMSHA FARDOONJEE, Manager and Engineer, Ardeshir Ice Factory, near Baboola Tank Road, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital.

Dated this 1st day of September 1891.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889.

FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCES granted on favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA PRESERVES,

Preserved in best Sugarcandy only, and imported direct.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GINGER	2 4	2 8
CHOW CHOW	2 8	2 13
COMQUOTZ	3 0	3 6

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SARDINE PASTE, a delicious relish, per tin	0 6	0 7
BREAKFAST BACON, Cooked, in tins of about 2lbs.	2 0	2 4
FINEST SOLUBLE COCOA, by Lorat Freres. Has a more delicate flavour than any other Cocoa in the Market, per tin	0 9	0 10

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S NEW FLUID.

MATCHLESS FOR THE COMPLEXION.

A MARVELLOUS Preparation for Softening, Toning, and Beautifying the Skin. Removes Spots, Sunburns, Freckles, Blotches, and all Imperfections. Renders the Skin delicately soft and beautiful to the Eye.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

DEATH TO RATS.

KILLS
RATS,
COCKROACHES,
BEETLES.

Per Box, As. 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S LAVENDER SALTS.

A unique and efficacious Smelling Salt, giving immediate relief in Head-ache, Influenza, and all Catarrhal Affections. Perfumed with great Richness and Delicacy, and of lasting quality.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS TEAS

FROM R. MULL'S TEA ESTATE,
SHAHPORE-KANGRA VALLEY.

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	2 per lb.
SUPERIOR BLEND	" 0 14	"
PEKOE	" 0 13	"
BROKEN PEKOE	" 0 12	"
BROKEN TEA	" 0 10	"
FAMILY MIXTURE	" 0 8	"

In 1 lb. Pkts & Chests of 5, & 10 lbs. each & upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,

At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to disposes to immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS. TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

Blackwood, carved and teakwood French-polished FURNITURE of the lastest design.

Some Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass Ware, Plated Ware and Silver Cutch Works, &c.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.

CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to H M's Govt.

PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 3-8 each. 15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	CASH. Rs. a.	Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 dox. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.				
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14 0	8 0	16 0	9 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18 0	11 0	20 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23 0	12 0	26 0	13 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29 0	16 0	32 0	18 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8	39 0	21 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots.....Re. 1 4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c.. " 1 4 and " 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots..... " 1 0

SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.'S SUPERIOR FASHIONABLE FELT HATS.

EXTRA LIGHT
GREASE-PROOF LININGS,
WELL VENTILATED.
BEST QUALITY.
LARGE CHOICE.

SHAPES.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT (CLERICAL), } Rs. 8-8.
BOYS' (BLACK), Rs 5-8.
TERAI HATS (BEST QUALITY), Rs. 14-8
VARSITY CAPS (A LARGE CHOICE) Rs. 2 8.

Just arrived a large choice assortment of Elwood's Superior SUN HATS, HELMETS, Hawke's REGULATION HELMETS, covered with White Doe and Khakee, Cavalry and Infantry pattern.

THORPE & Co. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;

DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,

No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,

BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

SELECTED SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES—
FROM GONZALEZ BYASS & Co.

	Rs. a.
GIBRALTAR per doz.	18 0
PALE DINNER "	22 8
DRY FINO "	24 0
VINO DE PASTO "	26 0
MANZANILLA "	30 0
AMOROSO "	30 0
AMONTILLADO "	36 0
MARSALA "	17 8
MADEIRA "	32 0

PORTS—

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SPANISH, an agreeable Wine. per doz.	18 0	10 0
DESSERT, full fruity flavour. "	26 0	14 0
SUPERIOR OLD (Invalid). A very fine Vintage Wine, rich, soft, and delicate, specially selected for invalids "	34 0	18 0
TENT for Sacramental use, an unfermented Wine "	30 0	...
SAINT RAPHAEL Wine, invaluable as a Tonic "	24 0	...

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

POONA: Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

THE ÆRATED BEVERAGE OF THE FUTURE.

ZOLAKONE.

A bracing tonic and sustaining Drink, useful for Travellers by land or sea, Cyclists, and the Public generally, as a stimulating, Non-alcoholic Beverage.

Sufferers from Chronic and Periodical Headaches, Palpitation, Dipsomania, Loss of Appetite, &c., will find ZOLAKONE a pleasant and refreshing Beverage.

Possesses the medical and stimulating properties of the KOLA NUT, and further has the merit of no disorganising properties on the most impaired digestion or the weakest physical frame. Per Dozen Bottles, Re. 1.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS,
25, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers'-Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to acc

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE.....MR. GEO. C. MILN.

SATURDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 26TH.

First appearance in Bombay of the eminent Actor, Mr.

GEO. C. MILN,
GEO. C. MILN,
GEO. C. MILN,

Supported by the most accomplished Artists,
Miss LOUISE JORDAN,
AND
Miss LOUISE JORDAN,

and the most powerful dramatic organization that ever visited the East. Upon which occasion will be produced the most successful Drama of the present Century,

"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"

Harold Armytage.....MR. GEO. C. MILN.
Bess Marks.....MISS LOUISE JORDAN.

The whole of the magnificent scenery used in the Calcutta production, together with the marvellous mechanical effects, have been brought over to Bombay, and Mr. Miln ventures to assure play-goers of this City that the Drama will be placed before them in a manner never before attempted here.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16, and every additional chair, Rs. 4 each. Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Second Seats, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Box Plan open this day at SOUNDY and Co.

Stage Manager.....MR. J. H. NUNN.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. AARON MOSES GUBBAY from our firm here, England, and China ceased from the first day of January 1891.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.

Bombay, 21st September 1891.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the large and choice Garden belonging to the Hon'ble J. G. MOORE, C.S., will take place at No. 6, Queen's Gardens, Poona, on Thursday, the 24th, and FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 8a.m., each day.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers, &c.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "SINGAPORE," CAPTAIN G. PARODI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 19th instant, and that she is DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th Sept., 1891.

THE MacIVER Line s.s. "NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW via KARACHI with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival, in default, no claim for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Sept. 18, 1891.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN accordance with a requisition signed by four members of the Standing Committee, a Meeting of Urgency will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., to consider letter to the President from the Chief Secretary to Government, stating that Government, without at present entering into the arguments put forward by the Corporation, consider it will be convenient to obtain expert opinion as to what may reasonably be considered "adequate" provision of measures for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases, and with this view it is proposed to appoint a Committee on which his Excellency in Council hopes the Corporation will permit the Acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Weir, to serve. On receipt of the Corporation's reply, the proposed Committee will be appointed without delay.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 19th September, 1891.

THE
RAILWAY SERVICE PRESS, LD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
OFFERS ARE INVITED FOR
THE PURCHASE OF THE
STOCK, BLOCK, PLANT, AND GOOD-WILL
OF THE
RAILWAY SERVICE PRESS (LD.)
(IN LIQUIDATION)
AS A GOING CONCERN.
THIS PRESS PUBLISHES THE
"MORNING POST,"
(A WIDELY CIRCULATED DAILY PAPER)
AND THE
N.-W. P. ADVERTISER,
(AN EXCELLENT LOCAL ADVERTISING PAPER),
AND HAS A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORNAMENTAL AND OTHER TYPE SUITABLE FOR
JOB WORK.
THE PROPERTY IS VALUED AT
Rs. 1,02,000.

Offers to be made in writing addressed to THE LIQUIDATOR, RAILWAY SERVICE PRESS, Limited, (in *Liquidation*), up to noon of the 15th October, 1891, and the highest offer to be subject to the approval of the Court before acceptance. Failing the receipt of an approved offer, the property will be put up to Public Auction on the 31st October, 1891.

P. J. O'HANLON,
Liquidator.

Allahabad, 16th September, 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Jaffer Pirmahomed, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan, deceased.

JENABAI, widow of the said deceased, the guardian and next friend of DAWOOD ALI MAHOMED and SULEMAN, the minor sons of the said deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 15th Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.
The 15th Day of September, 1891.
Messrs. THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS
JUST ARRIVED.
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
Nos. 1 and 2.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS.
SPECIALLY MADE TO MY ORDER, AND CLAIMED TO BE THE FINEST CIGARS OF THEIR CHARACTER IN THIS MARKET.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES.
WRATTAN AND WAINWRIGHT'S
INSTANTANEOUS AND DROP SHUTTER.
ILFORD'S
RED, WHITE, AND YELLOW LABELS.
ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE
OF ALL KINDS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS.
Specially strong for District use.

NEILGHERRY AND KANGRA TEAS.
Fresh Consignment received.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUTHALL'S
MOSQUITO CONES.
EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY (MONDAY) 21st SEPT., 1891.
SPECIAL PEOPLE'S NIGHT,
(8-30 to 11 P.M.).
FREE ADMISSION! FREE ADMISSION!!
FREDILIS'S STRING BAND.
LADIES' SESSION 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission free, Skates 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, 5 to 7 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
AN EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned not to cash or receive from Mr. A. M. JACOB or any other person or in any way to deal with the undermentioned 15 G. C. Notes of Rs. 10,000 each, the said notes forming portion of the monies entrusted by H. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad to Mr. Jacob, in respect of which proceedings have been instituted against Mr. Jacob.

Numbers of Notes L-18 36246 to 36,248, 36357 to 36365, and 37192 to 37198.

SANDERSON & Co.

17th September 1891.

JUST ARRIVED.

FRESH STOCK OF NEW NOVELS BY VARIOUS WRITERS. RATES CHEAP. CATALOGUE READY.

WANTED 1 TODD'S RAJASTHAN ORIGINAL EDITION.

NEW BOOKS.—TERMS CASH.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S WORKS:—	Rs.	a
Grammar of Assent	2	4
Arians of the 4th Century	2	4
Essays on Miracles	2	4
Apologia Pro Vita Sua	2	4
Parochial and Plain Sermons, 8 vols	18	0
Froude's G. A. Carlyles Life in London, 2 vols...	4	8
Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny 6 vols	22	8
Lecky's History of European Morals, 2 vols.....	10	0
Buckle's History of Civilization in England, 3 vols	15	0
Blackie's Modern Cyclopædia, 8 vols	30	0
Lieut.-Colonel Fife-Cookson's Tiger Shooting in the Doon and Ulwar with Life in India	6	8
Greener's Gun and its Development, with Notes on Shooting	6	8
Guillemin the Heavens	7	8
Godfray's Treatise on Astronomy	7	8
Proctor's Myths and Marvels of Astronomy	3	4
Proctor's Transits of Venus	5	8
Proctor's the Moon	3	4
Proctor's Universe of Stars	6	8
Sir R. S. Ball's Story of the Heavens	7	8
Hayward's Prince Bismarck in time	4	0
J. Neves' Concordance to Cowper's Poetical Works	13	4
Sir John Strachey on India	9	8
Badminton's Library, Lawn-Tennis, Rackets, &c.	6	8
Murray's Hand-Book, Russia, Poland, Finland...	11	4
Murray's Hand-Book, Madras	9	8
DRAWINGS, Painting in Water Colour:—		
Leitch's Painting in Neutral Tint	3	4
Lewis' China Painting	3	4
Trees and how to Paint Them	3	4
Leitch's Water Colour Painting	3	4
Marine Painting by Water, W. May R. I.	3	4
V. Foster's Simple Lessons in Water Colour	2	0

SUNDER PANDURANG,
BOOKSELLER, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH AND EAST SIDES OF BHENDAREE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Jamsetjee Jewanjee Dubash, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shaik Malung bin Shaik Hajee Mujawur, by virtue of mortgage deed, dated 28th February, 1885, and deeds of further charge, dated 29th January, 1887, and 11th February, 1888, the following:—

All those pieces or parcels of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north and east sides of Bhundaree Street, commonly called Dukhnipoora, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 437 and 765 and under new Survey Nos. 4813 and 4814, assessed by Collector of Assessment under Nos. 47 and 48, containing by admeasurement 207-7-9 square yards and 151-7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on east by the house of Anwarbibi, widow of late Shaik Emam, on the west and south by the said Bhundaree Street or Dukhnipoora, on the north by a sweepers' passage and in the occupation of the tenants of Shaik Malung bin Shaik Hajee Mujawur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, September 21, 1891.

NOTICE.

Sale of immoveable property and land at Surat, advertised to be sold on 24th September 1891 by order of C. A. Turner, Esq, Official Assignee, High Court, in re Fulchund Cullianchund, Tarachund Somechund Pallwan and Amerchund Fullockchund, insolvents, has been POSTPONED until further orders.

SALE OF PEARLS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 25th September, 1891, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Munchoobhoy Tulloch, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Poolchund Cullianchund, insolvent, consisting of 1 bunch of 21 lurs, containing 250 pearls, 1 large pearl weighing about 17 chuvs, 3 bundles of pearls, weighing about 29 carats and 3 bundles of pearls weighing about 60 chuvs.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, September 21, 1891.

NOTICES.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of its. 20 per Share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1891, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after the 21st instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By Order of the Board,

DAVID SASSOON and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th September, 1891.

THE SALVATION ARMY
SOCIAL REFORM WING WORKSHOPS.

I.—Carpentering in all its branches on or off the premises. Household and Office Furniture made to order.
II.—Excellent Firewood at 3 Ans. per maund.
III.—Baskets of all sizes and descriptions, such as Mill Baskets, Charcoal Baskets, Waste-Paper and Letter Baskets, &c.
IV.—Superior Carpets in stock or made to order. Rush Chairs at Re. 1 only. Our Charges are moderate. Customers will be waited upon and Orders taken. All Orders will be promptly attended to. Special Rates for Contractors.

NOTE.—These Workshops exist for the purpose of providing Work for the destitute unemployed.

For particulars apply to

S. A. SOCIAL REFORM WING,
Esplanade, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપ્તુલા શેકઅદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WANTED.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED SUPERVISOR, able to prepare Plans and Estimates and supervise the construction of Police Thanas, in the Baroda State. None but experienced hands need apply. Applications, accompanied by testimonials, should be addressed to

S. KYTE, Esq.,
Officer on Special Duty,
Huzur Police Department, Baroda.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
SKIN DISEASES. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Rawfort, England.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARETON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARETON REMEDY & Co., 413, High Holborn, LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of wooden crates, boxes, packing cases, hogsheads, casks and kegs, iron cans and drums, Indiarubber and leather cuttings, zinc sheet, iron chain, cast steel files, scrap iron, old furniture, cloth cuttings, old records, iron blocks, crab-winch, Indiarubber draw bar springs, a billiard table with all accessories and appurtenances, a large quantity of telegraph stores, such as needle instruments, magnets, needles, battery studs, insulators, pins, brackets, galvanized raspbolts, coils for lightning protectors, Indiarubber bands for battery manganese, gutta percha covered wires, &c., &c.

The lots are now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

10 bales grey shirtings.
3 " grey jaconets.
1 bale grey *surries*.
8 bales scarlet long ells.
2 cases white dorias.
5 " " shirtings
1 " Prints.
2 " copper wire.

On account of the concerned s. s. "Pemba."
1 bale country dye colored piece-goods.

AUCTION SALE OF BOATS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder Basin:—

One converted life boat, single handed sailing, English mahogany built, complete with new sails.

One 26 feet flat bottom punt, fitted with centre board, and built for shooting.

One single handed centre board sailing punt, very sharp and quick.

The above will be on view from Wednesday next, 23rd inst., at the Apollo Bunder Basin.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21 September, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODYKHANA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, by order of the owners, sell by Public auction on the premises, at 4 p.m., the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the street containing by admeasurement 355 sqr-yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 8358, and old survey No. 1115, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 1946, and bounded as follows:—On the west by Modykhana Street, on the North by the property of Sorabji Mormuji Battliwalla, on the south by the property of Bezonjee Nasibanjee, and on the east by public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Nathuram and Co., Nowshera:—

29 bales each 50 pieces grey shirtings from 34 in. 37½ yards to 41 in. 37½ yards from 7 to 10 lbs.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Waudby Road, Fort, over Alexandra Girls' School, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Hinks' and Ditmars' table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c, the property of Dr. E B RYDER.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Foremen's Quarters, Parel, blackwood and teakwood French-polished drawing room furniture, a first-rate mahogany Cottage Piano by Scoutt and Co., one bicycle in very good order, very rich table ornaments, plush brackets, &c., the property of E. DEVONSHIRE, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, by Wimbridge and John Roberts, very rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, very handsome Hinks's patent duplex table-kerosine lamps, rich velvet carpets, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by John Roberts and Co., with six lights, gas billiard lamps, balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome strong English built glass-fronted miniature office brougham by "Thorn," in first-rate order, a handsome powerful chesnut Australian horse, very quiet in harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. E. FOX, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On MONDAY, the 12th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, very rich Persian carpets, handsome Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 21, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A consignment of marble slabs for tables, round, oval and oblong, of different sizes.
1 mahogany square dumbwaiter.
1 square pianoforte, 7 octaves.
30 barrels each 8 dozen pints Stout.
20 hanging lanterns of first-rate candle power.

By order of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

On account and at the risk of Ghella Damoder—
2 bales grey dhoties 46 inches 8 yards.
2 " " 46 " 9 "
10 " " 46 " 10 "
10 " " 46 " 11 "

On account of the concerned—
273 casks cement.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Meya Sah Tyabally.

F F } 14-27—14—Bales colored demy paper.
& Co.}

On account and at the risk of Esmail Hoosein—
1 lot—old case snake trimming.

On account of the concerned—
2 cases gilt moulding.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome nutmeg grey Arab horse, 4 years, fast and showy.
1 light and neat victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 office-shigram in good order.
A lot of English and Bushire fowls and ghees.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDI BAZAR OR PAREL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Motilal Nagindas, son of Nagindas Luxmidas Dalal, deceased, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shaik Hussain bin Shirazoodin in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st day of March 1882, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 1st day of September, 1884, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Bhendi Bazar or Parel Road in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 282 and two-ninths square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under old No. 632, new No. 7,865 old survey No. 1808 and new survey No. 3062, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 79 and now under ward No. 2647 (3-2) and street No. 285, 287 and 289, and bounded on the East by the public passage, called Telly Gulli, on the west by the said Bhendi Bazar or Parel Road, on the north by the house of rustoo Khanum, on the south by the house, formerly belonging to Premchund, shroffmaker, and now of Memon Moti Essa, and which said hereditaments and premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said Shaik Husun bin Shirazoodin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansookial, Damodar, and Jamsetjee, the vendor's solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, at 1 p.m, the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture made at the Rutnagherry School of Art, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a light victoria in good order, a pair of handsome grey Arab horses, 6 years old, a dark brown Arab galloway, a single barrel rifle by Jeffries in case, a double barrel central fire gun by Stephens Grantin, case, revolvers, wearing apparel, table and bed linen wines, provision carpets, table and wall lamps, saddle and bridle, &c., the property of the late J. H. TODD, Esq., Bo. C. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, light office-shigram, rich table and cabinet ornaments, Hink's hanging and table lamps, handsome pictures, single harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of J. ROSCHER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, September 21, 1891.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. Grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPTAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 607,229
REST ..... " 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .....4½ per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

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Chief Agents for Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th :—Singapore (s), from Genoa ; Sultan (s), Singapore ; Imperator (s), Trieste, &c. ; Lansdowne Tower (s), Cardiff ; and Thibet (s), Hongkong. Yesterday :—Clan Gordon (s), from Glasgow ; Algoma (s), Cardiff ; and Ravenna (s), London, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 19th :—Nizam (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; Persia (s), Liverpool, &c. ; Sculptor (s), Jeddah, &c. ; Karagola (s), Karachi, &c. ; I. M. S. Clive, Bushire *viâ* Karachi ; I. M. S. Dalhousie, Aden ; Maple Branch (s), Karachi ; City of Dundee (s), Liverpool ; Gutenfels (s), Hamburg, &c. Yesterday :—Hoseinee (s) and Simla (s), for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sculptor left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Singapore, Imperator, and Thibet entered and the s. s. Chupra and Persia left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Bagamoya and Dar-es-Salam, per extra s. s. Hindoo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., on Monday, the 21st September 1891.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th August 1891 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 124,089 maunds and Rs. 46,487 in the earnings.

BANSDA.—Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana, paid a visit on Friday last to H. H. the Chief of Bansda, who came to Bombay a few days ago and is staying at Malabar hill. His Highness the Chief of Bansda returned the visit on Saturday last. The exchange of civilities was most cordial. The Chief is the brother-in-law of the Prince Palitana.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Victoria Dock, touching the death of Carlo Delise, a cook on board the s. s. Imperator. On Saturday evening the chief officer of the vessel asked the deceased to give the crew an extra glass of wine. The deceased replied that he had not sufficient wine in his store-room and he would therefore have to go into the hold for a barrel. The deceased then sent the assistant cook into the hold to fetch the wine and he himself remained in the gallery. A few minutes afterwards the deceased went near the hold and asked the assistant cook to be quick with the wine. He then proceeded to go down himself, when a seaman informed him to take care as the hatches were off. No sooner had the seaman given the warning than the deceased fell into the hold, from a height of about 23 feet, fracturing his skull. He was immediately picked up unconscious and taken on the deck, where he was treated by the doctor, but he did not rally and died on Saturday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DINNER TO KHAN BAHADUR M. C. MURZBAN, C.I.E.—On the appointment of this popular gentleman to be a Companion of the exalted order of the Indian Empire in May last, on the occasion of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' birthday, it was proposed by his friends to give him a public dinner. But the rules of Government, in whose service he is as the Presidency Engineer, acting as a bar to his receiving such honor, he declined the invitation. Soon after he left Bombay on three months leave, and on his return some members of the Ripon Club and his personal friends renewed the proposal which was to take the form of a private gathering, which he accepted. Accordingly on Saturday evening upwards of sixty friends, among whom were a few Hindus and Mahomedans, met at the Ripon Club, Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel presiding, to do honour to their guest. After dinner the Chairman in an eloquent speech proposed (after the usual royal toasts were taken) the health of Mr. Murzban, who responded in a happy modest style thanking the gentlemen present for the great honour shown to him on this occasion. Mr. D. E. Wacha proposed the toast in honour of the invited guests, among whom were doctors, lawyers, merchants, &c. Dr. Blaney replied on behalf of the guests, and characterized the Ripon Club as a cosmopolitan institution as being the best of its kind in Bombay, and wished it every prosperity, increased usefulness, and a swelling list of its members. Mr. L. N. Banajee proposed in a few appropriate words the health of the chairman, to whose close attention and constant attendance at the club-house, the existence, successful progress and flourishing condition of which were indebted. The chairman having returned thanks in some well-chosen words, the gathering separated after spending some three hours in a happy manner.

SHOLAPUR NEWS.—A correspondent writes :—Sholapur has not always much news to send you. It is often dull—too dull. But it must not be supposed that the town is without its "new" life. It is a Congress centre and Mr. Caine's chosen Indian constituency. It has its press, its clubs, its libraries, its People's Association, and its Chamber of Commerce—a sufficient equipment, you will allow, for a mofussil town, for the development of "Young India" life. And, indeed, the town at times gives remarkable indications of its new many-sided activity. Last week we had here amongst us H. H. the Gaekwar for three or four days, while on his way to the Nilgherries ; and the town did its duty to its distinguished visitor extremely well. His Highness was entertained at 4 or 5 *pan supari* gatherings, at which addresses of welcome were presented by the local Associations. The addresses were remarkable for their suggestions. The People's Association suggested, among other things, the extension of trial by jury and honorary Benches of Magistrates ; the Chamber of Commerce presses the suggestion of Foreign Technical Scholarships ; and the Managing Committee of the Library put in the idea of Free Public Libraries, such as have been established in England under the Ewart Acts of 1854 and 1855. These are bold—if not altogether original suggestions ; and it would be interesting to watch how "young" Sholapur presses them on public notice. H. H. the Gaekwar, being rather unwell, did not attempt any lengthened replies to these various addresses, but acknowledged each in a few well chosen words. He seems to be a good English speaker with a fine, silvery voice. He left here for Bijapur on Saturday last, having won golden opinions during his short halt by his courtesy and appreciative sympathy with the movements of "New India."

THE CHILD-WIFE MURDER AT PEERKHAN LANE.

THE adjourned inquest on the body of Neera, wife of Harry Gopal, was resumed on Saturday afternoon by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue.

Deo, wife of Sitaram, a mill-labourer, deposed that she lived in the same house as the deceased. On Sunday the 13th instant, about 4 p.m., she was going downstairs with some clothes to wash, when as she was passing Hurry's room, she saw Hurry seize the deceased by the wrists and drag her towards him. Because they were husband and wife, the witness said, she took no notice and went downstairs. After an hour when she went upstairs to her room she found Hurry's room fastened from outside, and when she again went downstairs she informed the deceased's grandmother of what she had seen.

Vihadia, wife of one Vihadanco, living in the same house as the deceased, deposed that on the evening of the 13th instant, she was asked by the deceased's husband to send his wife upstairs. She told the deceased that her husband wanted her, and accordingly the deceased went upstairs to her husband's room. As the deceased did not return until half-past five, the deceased's grandmother went to the witness and told her that she was informed by the woman Deo that the deceased's room was fastened from outside. The witness called out to the deceased, but as she did not get an answer she went upstairs, and on opening her room found the deceased lying dead on the floor. The witness heard no noise or screams while the deceased was upstairs.

Sukoo, mother of the deceased, deposed that the deceased was married to Hurry Gopal five years ago. He was always jealous of the deceased and frequently ill-treated her. On the 13th instant, a man went to her and informed her that her daughter was dead. She at once went home and saw her daughter lying dead on the floor in her husband's room. The ornaments shown to her belonged to her. The deceased was wearing them when she left home on the day in question, but when she returned in the evening, they were not found on her body.

Antoo Babajee, a police sepoy, deposed that on the 14th instant he was going along Lady Jamshedjee Road to a police parade when the accused Hurry Gopal met him on the road and asked him where the police-station police Havaldar Zaya lived. Witness asked the accused where he lived, when the accused replied that he lived at Nagpada. The witness then looked at his right-hand and found that it was swollen, and that the swelling corresponded with the description given in a police circular regarding the murderer. The witness then asked him where his wife's ornaments were, when he produced the ornaments which were concealed under his *dhoty*. He then arrested the accused, and taking him to Byculla Station, handed him over to Inspector Hiscocks. The ornaments were also made over to Inspector Hiscocks. The accused was sober when the witness arrested him.

Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who held a *post mortem* examination of the body, deposed that there were certain nail marks on the cheeks of the deceased. From the *post mortem* appearances he was of opinion that the cause of death was strangulation caused by the pressure of hands.

The jury after recording further evidence returned a verdict of murder against Harry Gopal, husband to the deceased.

A DISTINCTLY new departure is about to be made in the fruit trade in England, and one which will have a most injurious effect upon the Engl[illegible] growers. It seems that the vineyard of Sou[illegible] Italy have yielded such extraordinary crops this [illegible] the fruit is actually being used for manure. It has occurred to the Italian Government that something might be done in the way of establishing a fruit market in London at which Italian fruits could be sold, and accordingly Hatton Garden, which is the centre of the Italian colony, has been selected for the initiatory part of the experiment. Fruit will be sent across weekly by the Anglo Steam Navigation Company's vessels, and will be retailed at Hatton Garden to Italian subjects, to whom the Italian Government will make small grants for the purchase of vehicles to take their purchases round the Metropolis in the same way as they now take their ice-cream barrows round the suburbs.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University on Friday evening ; the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood presiding.

INDIAN PALÆOGRAPHY IN THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

The first business was the consideration of the clause regarding the subject of Indian Palæography at the M. A. Examination (see the subjects of the 3rd and 4th papers in "Languages," Regulation 57 in Arts, page 55 of the University Calendar for 1891-92), as the clause practically required the student to study that subject in addition to those he had to study in common with the other candidates.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, in Regulation 57 in Arts (page 55 of the University Calendar for 1891-92) the words "Into one of these papers" down to "determined by the Examiners" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the following be substituted : "Among the subjects for examination in Sanskrit, the Syndicate shall announce at least two years before the examination a course of studies in Pali and Indian Palæography which a candidate may take up in lieu of some other portion of the prescribed course to be announced at the same time."

Mr. Shantaram Narayen seconded the motion, which was carried.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE AND THE ARTS FACULTY.

The Senate next considered an application from the Chairman, Council, Deccan Education Society, for further recognition of the Fergusson College.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen moved, and the Rev. F. Dreckmann seconded, that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Fergusson College be recognized in the Faculty of Arts for an indefinite period for the purposes of the Intermediate Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and for a period of three years from November 1891 for the purposes of the Second Examination, or the Examination, for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, as the case may be. Dr. Peterson suggested the omission of the words "for an indefinite period."

The Vice-Chancellor was also of opinion they might be deleted.

This being agreed to the motion was carried.

THE GIBBS PRIZE.

The next business was the consideration of the regulation for awarding the Gibbs Prize, the subject of Physics in which it is at present awarded at the Previous Examination, having now been transferred to the Intermediate Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Rev. F. Dreckmann proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, in Regulation 1 of the regulations regarding the Gibbs Prize (page 260 of the University Calendar for 1891-92) the words "Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science" be omitted and the words "Intermediate Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts with the highest number of marks in the Paper in Physics" be inserted in their place ; and that in Regulation 2 the words "Previous Examination" be omitted and the words "Intermediate Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts" be inserted in their place.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION REGULATIONS.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the regulations regarding the Matriculation Examination, complaints having been received through Government from the Principals of several Colleges and from Educational Inspectors and Head Masters of High Schools. These complaints stated (1) that the present Matriculation Examination was an insufficient test of a candidate's fitness to prosecute his studies at a college ; and (2) that the school discipline of High Schools had suffered through the abolition of the rule under which a candidate was formerly required to submit (*a*) a certificate from the Head Master of a Public School in preference to one from a private teacher, if he were receiving instruction both at a Public School and by private tuition ; and (*b*) a supplementary certificate of attendance when the attendance certificate was for less than eight months.

The following petition, signed by over 300 F. B. A. students, was circulated amongst the members of Senate at the meeting.

To, The Syndics of the University of Bombay.

SIRS,—We, the undersigned students of different Colleges of the Presidency appearing for the ensuing F. B. A. Examination, most humbly beg to submit that the resolution passed by the Senate with regard to the introduction of the new F. B. A. course from the year 1892 is highly injurious to the interests of your petitioners. With reference to this resolution your petitioners beg to submit that the first amendment of Mr. Shamrao Vithal, that for at least two years more the F. B. A. Examination be held both under the old and the new systems, be reconsidered. Your petitioners do not know why the plucked candidates should not be provided with it. Your petitioners will quote precedents to authenticate their request. When the F. E. A. and B. A. course was changed to the three years' examination course, the B.A. Examination was held under the old course side by side with the new course till 1885, that is, for about 6 or 7 years, successively. Also when C. E. course was remodelled, the old students in F. C. E. were allowed two chances more, that is, in all they had three chances. Again when Larden's Heat was substituted for Balfour Stuart's Physics for F. E., papers from both the books were set side by side for the benefit of the old students for one year, even though the change was introduced in one paper only. The resolution as it stands goes also against deserving students who may not be able to come up this year through some uncontrollable reasons. To quote an instance, Mr. Gallandi, a very promising student of the Elphinstone College, was unable to present himself at the F. B. A. Examination last year on account of the death of his father at the very time. He passed his Previous Examination with first class, and always secured the very highest place in his College Examinations. On the above grounds your petitioners humbly request you to reconsider Mr. Shamrao's first amendment about holding the F. B. A. Examination under the present system for at least two years more. Your petitioners also beg to state that the candidates who would unfortunately come under the new course shall have to submit to the Physics and Logic papers once more, since they have already been examined in the above two subjects in the Previous Examination. This applies to the case of all those who have passed their Previous Examination before this year, and may on account of untoward circumstances be unable to present themselves at the ensuing F. B. A. Examination. Therefore your petitioners request you to reconsider the 2nd amendment of Mr. Shamrao also. Your petitioners would not have made bold to trouble you with the petition, had they not been fully assured of the harm done to them and the neglect with which they are treated. You will be good enough, Sirs, to place this petition before the Fellows in Senate assembled, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray,—We beg to remain, Sirs, your most obedient servants, &c.

The following two propositions stood in Principal R. G. Oxenham's name (1) that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the following words occurring in the form of application for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination (p. 353 of the University Calendar for 1891-92) be omitted :—

"Certificate of Applicant's School Master, Teacher or Guardian.

I assent to the above application.

(Signature of Applicant's school Master, Teacher or Guardian.)

(Date)... (Enter Post Office Address)

(Enter day and year)

and the following inserted in their place :—

"Certificate of Applicant's last School Master or Teacher.

I certify that ——— in my School

has been ——— from ——— under my Tuition

to ——— and that I assent to the above Application.

(Signature or Applicant's last School Master or Teacher.)

(Date) (Enter Post Office Address)

(Enter day and year)

N.B.—If the period of school attendance or tuition named in the certificate be less than eight months, the applicant must also forward another certificate or other certificates signed by his last previous instructor or instructors, so as to cover altogether a period of not less than eight months. When a student has been attending both a public school and a private teacher at the same time, the certificate of the master of the former will be required."

(*ii*). That, as recommended by the Syndicate, the following words occurring in Regulation 5 of the Regulations for the Matriculation Examination (p. 37 of the University Calendar for 1891-92) be omitted :—

"I.—LANGUAGES.—TWO PAPERS.

(1.) English. (2.) One of the following :—Sanskrit, Greek, Latin*, Hebrew, Arabic, French, Portuguese, Marathi, Gujarati, Canarese, Hindustani, Persian, Sindi. (Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.) In English there will be one paper containing (1) one or more passages for paraphrase, with, as an alternative one or more passages for translation into English from the following vernacular languages, viz. :—Marathi, Gujarati, Canarese ; Hindustani, Sindhi and Portuguese; (2) questions in grammar, (3) an exercise or exercises in composition, and (4) one second language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from and into English, and questions in grammar."

And the following inserted in their place :—"I.—Languages—Four Papers. (1). English. In English there will be two papers, one containing (1) one or more passages for paraphrase and (2) an exercise or exercises in composition, and the other containing questions in grammar. No candidate will be held to have passed the examination who fails to satisfy the examiners in the first of these papers. (2.) One of the following :—Sanskrit, Greek, Latin*, Hebrew, and Arabic. In each of these languages there will be one paper. It will contain passages for translation from and into English, and questions in Elementary Grammar. The passages for translation into English shall be from text books to be prescribed by the Syndicate two years before the examination. (3.) One of the following :—French, German, Portuguese, Marathi, Gujarati, Canarese, Hindustani, Persian, and Sindhi. In each of these languages also there will be one paper, and it will contain only passages for translation from and into English.

Principal Oxenham, said : Although the motion stood in his name he personally had no more to do with it than any other member of the Syndicate. The motion embodied the results of the Syndicate's deliberations on a matter which had attracted a great deal of attention both inside and outside of the University, as had been very clearly evidenced by the correspondence which had been placed in their hands ; and he thought he might say that the questions relating to matriculation were practically reducable to two. In the first place it appeared to be very generally thought, though he would not say universally, that the matriculation at present was not a satisfactory test of English ; and that men past matriculation went out into the world as matriculated members of the University with an insufficient knowledge of English. That was a complaint which had reached the Syndicate from various quarters. The other question was that it had been felt, and felt very strongly by some members of the Senate, that in an Indian University there should be some recognition of the Indian Vernaculars, and at the same time, so long as it was a fundamental principle of Bombay University to require a classical language at all the subsequent examinations in the University, the Syndicate were reduced to this difficulty : they were desired on one hand to make the examination in English more complete and satisfactory, and on the other hand to make some provision for a vernacular language. The proposals as they at present stood, and as finally accepted by the Syndicate, provided the most perfect solution of that difficulty. In moving the adoption of the scheme generally he did not intend to go into any of the amendments in detail, of which notice had been given, but he might observe for the convenience of the Senate that he found the necessity for improving the English part of the examination was very generally concurred in ; in fact he might say that all the movers of the amendments were agreed upon that. All the amendments agreed with the Syndicate as to the improvement in English, and seven of them were in favour of adding vernacular. Two of the amendments would omit the classical languages altogether, and also were against including any vernacular. That was to say that seven of the amendments insisted upon some vernacular, while the two amendments he had spoken of were both in favour of the present system, only requiring the English examination to be stricter, and seven other amendments presumed that some vernacular was necessary to be added to the present course. The Syndicate had given the fullest consideration to the matter, and had endeavoured to meet both of those requirements. As to the new form of certificates suggested, they would observe that it was intended to meet the difficulty which had arisen in consequence of the discipline of the schools being very seriously impaired by the practice which prevailed of boys who were considered by their responsible masters unfit to present themselves for the examination, leaving the schools or leaving under a private tutor and then appearing as coming from private tuition. The proposed new certificate was really changing the certificate in the interest of the discipline of the schools and also in the interests of the University. He therefore hoped that whatever might be their decision with regard to the scheme generally that there would be no opposition to the proposed alteration in the form of certificate. In conclusion he moved the adoption of the first part of his motion.

Professor V. S. Apte seconded the proposition.

The Vice-Chancellor, after stating Mr. Oxenham's proposal from the chair, said :—Perhaps it would be as well, before asking you to speak to Principal Oxenham's motion to refer to the amendment standing in Dr. Peterson's name for an adjournment of the debate ; for if the proposal to adjourn the debate be adopted, of course any discussion on the merits of Mr. Oxenham's proposal would be wasted. The present, therefore, would be the right time to consider any proposition for an adjournment. I would wish to observe with reference to Dr. Peterson's amendment however, that it is out of order, as no proposal for an adjournment can be put as an amendment to a substantive proposition. It must be a substantive proposition itself under our bye-laws. Moreover if Dr. Peterson's amendment were put, and carried in its present form, it would bring about this strange result. It would begin by asking us to omit so much of Principal Oxenham's proposition as follows the first word of it. In effect he asks us to strike the proposition off the agenda paper and then to adjourn the meeting, till after certain papers are printed (which have now been printed) in order that we may hereafter consider a proposition which no longer exists. If I were to ask you to do any such thing, I should be acting in a way scarcely respectful to the Senate. Of course, we know that Dr. Peterson meant no disrespect. He simply did not see that his amendments contained elements within itself which were mutually destructive of each other, and that it was, therefore, logically indefensible. He will, I have no doubt, readily adopt my suggestion that his proposal for an adjournment should be one strictly in accordance with our rules.

Dr. Peterson, who moved an adjournment of the discussion till Friday, 20th November next, said :—That meeting of the Senate was called to consider the articles of business which had now been disposed of, and, fourthly, to "consider the regulations regarding the Matriculation Examination, complaints having been received through Government from Principals of several Colleges and from Educational Inspectors and Head-masters of High Schools." These complaints, it was added, "stated (1) that the present Matriculation Examination was an insufficient test of a candidate's fitness to prosecute his studies at a college ; and (2) that the school discipline of high schools had suffered through the abolition of the rule under which a candidate was formally required to submit (*a*) a certificate from the Head-master of a public school in preference to one from a private teacher, if he were receiving instruction from a public school and by private tuition ; and (*b*) a supplementary certificate of attendance when the attendance certificate was for less than eight months." The first remark, which he wished to make, referred to what appeared to him to be the very extraordinary character of the action which the Syndicate had been pleased to take on these representations submitted to them through Government. Complaints with regard to their Matriculation Examination had been received through almost all educational officers in the Presidency, and the first overt action which the Syndicate took with reference to these complaints was to move the Senate, as it did that day, to legislate for their removal. It required no special acquaintance with University affairs to say, as he said confidently, that that was a procedure which was perfectly unprecedented. The Syndicate had of course before now had representations of that kind submitted to them. They had always hitherto treated them as indeed they were, very rightly. The Act of Incorporation committed the 'entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of this University,' to the University itself ; and no cause had been shown why they should delegate their power in that respect to any outside authority. He would add that the Act of Incorporation also secured to the high educational officers of Government an *ex officio* place in the Senate, and in that way the Educational Department of the University, who abstained from bringing forward their complaints on the floor of that house, and preferred to bombarding the University with criticism from outside, did the University little service and deserved no very special attention from them. The feeling to which he had referred had, however, never prevented the Syndicate from giving to any communications endorsed by Government to the full and respectful consideration on their merits, to which all representations made by Government to the University were undoubtedly entitled. But they had, so far as he knew, hitherto disposed of such representations in one of two ways only. They had recognised that it was for them to say whether these representations afforded *prima facie* reason for discussion and possible subsequent legislation. If they answered that question in the negative, they respectfully informed Government to that effect ; and the question, so far as they were concerned, ended. If they answered it in the affirmative, they sent the papers to the Faculties concerned for the favour of report—that was what the Syndicate had requested for—and formulated their own proposals on a careful consideration of the mind of the Faculties as expressed in their resolutions. That was the old constitutional procedure ; and it must be evident that it secured the Senate, and was intended to secure the Senate, against the position in which they found themselves that day, when they must either accept changes in their most important examination thrust upon them without notice or preliminary discussion, or put themselves in opposition to the Syndicate, as he for one deeply regretted to do, and reject *in toto* changes which the Syndicate had satisfied themselves ought to be made. In these circumstances it seemed to him that they were entitled, at the very least, to have the text of the complaints before them, and he gave notice of the amendment standing in his name. The papers asked for were in their hands and there might be members of the Senate who were of opinion that with them, although they had received them at the eleventh hour, they were in a position to go into debate. Their production had undoubtedly removed great part of his difficulty and he even thought at one time of asking permission to withdraw his amendment. But he had no guarantee that other members of the Senate had had the time and opportunity to recognise what was familiar to those papers and to study what was new. And the papers themselves appeared to him to afford additional reason for the delay, for which his amendment, in the shape to which it had now contracted, asked—he must say that the papers had increased his astonishment at the hasty procedure on which he had ventured to animadvert. He expected to find that they bore dates of that and last month, and that they expressed the opinion that unless they immediately dug up and had a look at their foundations, the whole superstructure would infallibly come down and crush upon their heads. The first document was dated 4th August 1888, and the last 21st July 1890. The first important paper was an old friend. It appeared there with stars, which he would take the liberty of reading to mean that they were not to hear any more of the complaints they concealed. He hoped that was so. But there was something about that letter which he missed even more than he did its first and second paragraphs. He wanted to know where the answer to it was. It was answered. Why did the Syndicate of 1891 not bring before them complaints which were brought to the notice of the Syndicate of 1888, and refrain from telling them what the Syndicate of 1888 thought of them. *Vivere fortas ante Agamemnona* : and he thought it could only be due to an oversight that they did such scant discredit to the men who in 1888 were responsible to them for his conduct of their correspondence with Government. He hoped that they might be favoured with the answer the Syndicate made to that letter. Passing to the complaints of the sixteen gentlemen, members would find it been as much astonished as he had been to discover that many of them made no complaints at all about their Matriculation Regulations. Mr. Selby thinks that the students who join this college know English as well as they could expect them to know it, and quite well enough to profit by the college course of instruction, an opinion in which he most heartily concurred. He put that opinion on the top of Mr. Kirkham's theory that the poor Hindu was deficient in what Mr. Kirkham called "audition" which it appeared, he must get the exact words, is "the power of separating the series of sounds which constitute spoken language into the words which are its component parts." Mr. Selby's opinion, he took it, concealed Mr. Kirkham's. He believed that he could make the rest of the complaints disclosed in these papers disappear in the same way from the papers themselves, but he would not attempt that ; he would only say that Mr. Apte, whose grasp of his subject no one would dispute, wants no change. The Inspector of the Southern Division has consulted the most experienced schoolmaster, and these two authorities agreed in thinking that their Matriculation standard was sufficiently high. Dr. Mackichan, Principal of the Wilson College, "has not yet seen reason to come to the conclusion that the Matriculation Examination stands in need of immediate re-adjustment." Lastly, the Director of Public Instruction, who submitted these important proposals with regard to the conduct of the examination, only one of which was represented in the Syndicate's proposals, has no fault to find with the subjects of study. It was on these opinions, with others, that they asked them to impose on those unfortunate candidates three languages in place of two, and desired to set up again the old fetish of paraphrase, a process by which no one ever learned a foreign language or ever will. Dr. Peterson hoped he had said enough to show that in craving the delay he asked for he was not acting the part of an obstructionist. As he had said he was himself perfectly ready, now that he had seen those papers though at the eleventh hour to join issue on them. But that is an accident and he did not believe that the Senate had had time to consider papers which had not been twenty-four hours in their hands. He could see little connection between the papers they had now laid on the table and the proposals which were to be founded on them. He was aghast at the flood of amendments which was rushing through the gates the Syndicate have, as he thought, rashly opened. They were within two days of the end of term. From every point of view it appeared to him that it was for the interest of the University that they should have time for reflection and consultation, and he therefore begged to move his amendment in any form which the Vice-Chancellor considers to be in order.

Mr. G. W. Nadkarin seconded the motion for adjournment.

Mr. James Jardine asked whether the simplest way of ending the discussion would not be to move an amendment for the rejection of Mr. Oxenham's second proposition.

The Vice-Chancellor.—The only proposal now before the meeting is one for adjournment to a certain date. The only amendment permissible to that proposal is one for an adjournment to some other date.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine said : He wished to speak from the point of view of the Faculty of Arts, of which he had the honour to be Dean, and to raise not a point of order but a question of privilege of the Faculty. The effect of these proposals was to rouse several burning questions, and though he thought he had never before appeared as an opponent of the Syndicate, he wished for the sake of peace that these proposals had not been formulated till after the Faculty or the Senate had considered the subject. The Syndicate had acted purely on advice given from the outside, and thus when they met the Senate there the Syndics' minds were made up and their views declared. He had always thought it was the practice to refer such things for the opinion of the Faculty first, and if they were not, to give their advice on the subject of languages, he did not see what the use of the Faculty of Arts could be. He did not see that there was any need to hurry. Most of them remembered this question of languages being raised and settled after a very full discussion only a few years ago. It seemed to him highly inconvenient that proposals to change should originate in this way. It would end in one Syndicate trying to upset, or what was often the same thing, to improve on the work done by the Syndicate it succeeded. There had been a great deal of reform. The University had put the law course on a new footing. They had taken four years to reform that for B. A. What the University wanted more than anything at the present time was a few years of rest. Rest they might hope for even if finality was for ever unattainable. They had got into quiet water after five restless years : why tempt the stormy seas again so soon ? The time had come when they must make concessions to the views of the native gentlemen in the Senate. Those gentlemen had met them half way in settling the course in Arts and more than half way in Law. The European members ought now to think how now and how additions to the examinations would tell on the time and purse and health of the students. The Senate must not act purely on the views of professors and officials. He hoped the Syndicate would ask the views of the fathers and mothers and the committees of schools before they alter the rules about Matriculation. It would be matter of regret if those most interested by affection in the boys and girls who went up to examination did not have their say as well as the professoriate. The former had not even seen the printed papers which the Senate only received on the previous day. The procedure adopted was not nearly so safe as a full discussion in the Faculty would have afforded. Learned men naturally wished to increase learning, and that he took to be the motive of adding a third language, but after all it was a learned post who advised them "To turn aside from learning to be wise." He much doubted if they are wise in burdening youths and maidens at the Matriculation age with anything more than their present requirements required. If they became proficient in English and one other language, besides arithmetic, algebra, history, geography, physics, chemistry and astronomy they must have worked hard. Many worked too hard to the injury of their health. They don't want to deprive them of all play. It seemed to me right and natural that the boys should have time for cricket and the girls for their own amusements. Thus they got leisure to build up sound bodies, which assisted their learning in the higher examinations. Such inquiry as he had made had shown that this sentiment was fairly widespread among Hindoos and Parsees. He knew that they had money difficulties about getting teaching, especially in the girls' schools, and these they ought not to ignore. But there were other members of the Senate who could speak with greater knowledge of these communities. In the short time since he received the papers he had done what he could to find out how the proposals of Mr. Oxenham were regarded in the European schools. He believed they had caused dismay among the Sisters in the Fort and Mazagon. The opinion of the head master of the Cathedral Schools was that they would add two years longer to the time spent at school, which was a heavy expense, and as new teachers would be required if Latin was to be taught, the school fees must be raised. The only alternative was danger to health by excessive study at the growing time of life. The effect of the proposals, he feared, would be most disastrous. If one of these five classical languages was to be made compulsory, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Arabic, Greek, and Latin, the only one really available for the English was Latin. But as all of them remembered that was a heavy addition to other work, and must be paid for, and the schools were usually in want of funds. Only those who had been on committees of management knew what that meant. They were aware that in the Church of Christ the Archdeacons had for centuries been overseers of the schools and of pecuniary affairs ; and as Archdeacon Lewis and Mr. Page were away in England, and the Bishop away in the Deccan, perhaps they would allow him to read what Archdeacon Scott, who unfortunately was not a Fellow of this University, and could not attend the meeting, thought about these proposals :—"All our schools depend to a greater or less degree upon charitable aid, and any measure that increases their costliness (as the proposed change, if carried, could not fail to do), greatly impedes our efforts towards giving as good an education as possible to the greatest number. But it is against our girls' schools that the alteration would press with special severity. We have great difficulty in maintaining our present staff of efficient teachers, and if another language (especially one of the proposed list of "classical languages), be required of our candidates, at least one extra teacher, a *specialist* moreover, must be engaged in each of our schools. European and Eurasian girls, and probably those of all other nationalities in this country, have as great strain, as they can reasonably bear, laid upon them by their preparation for the examination as conducted at present, and the 'extra language' would make the burden too great for the majority of our girls, unless the whole standard of the under examination were made disastrously low. Indeed, my own opinion is that the first effect of such a change would be a strong and widespread revival of the out cry against the difficulty of the examination, and a demand that the 'standard' should be lowered, as in the case of other examination recently. The honour of passing an examination is greatly appreciated, and at present Matriculation is a distinct goal to work for, not as a means with girls but as an end, and female education is thereby encouraged, but if the goal be made an unattainable except for the few, and the object of ambition removed out of reach of the average girl of good abilities, I fear parents would be content that their daughters should have a great deal less real 'education' if they could pick up a smattering of one or two superficial accomplishments." This is what the Archdeacon says. He felt sure that the Syndicate would not resent his placing before them opinions like the above. He appreciated their hard honorary work too much to speak in any feeling of hostility, but from the way the matter had come before them, they who were not as sure of any change and novelty were entitled to the other means of making the views of some large interests known. They had not even now been told who had started this proposal about a third language, and yet they had a right to know this and to get the right sow by the ear. The papers tell us nothing about this. He saw too that the most distinguished of the writers do not side with Principal Oxenham. He referred to the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, a late Vice-Chancellor, to Principal Selby, and to Principal Apte. They do not ask for changes. The psalm they sing is the one that begins, "Let sleeping dogs lie." As to the obscurer majority of the critics, he did not see any of them here to-night to back up their written opinions. They were right in refusing to change their rules till a case for change had been made out. He hoped the printed papers would be sent to the managers of schools in Bombay, and that the Archdeacon would get a copy. He might be permitted to say that many of them would have been more content if these papers had been sent, in the first instance, for the opinion of all the Faculties concerned before any action had been taken at all. The Syndicate might act very gracefully, and in the interests of peace and moderation, if they would withdraw these proposals and send the papers to the Senate or the Faculty to frame proposals of their own, if in their judgment they are really wanted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang said he must confess that Mr. Justice Jardine's remarks had been in some respects unintelligible ; for Mr. Jardine had said that all change, as regarded languages which had been recommended, should be placed before the Senate ; while as a matter of fact it was now before the Senate. That meeting had been called for the express purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Senate upon it. He did not think that any member would be able to suggest any other mode in which a question of that character could be placed before the Senate, nor could he understand why they were invited upon that motion to go into the merits of the proposal which the Syndicate had laid before the Senate. If they did so, the motion to adjourn must necessarily defeat itself. He would not himself go into the merits of the proposition. He would only say that with reference to the one point in the speeches of Dr. Peterson and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine as to the authority of Dr. Mackichan, that he quite admitted he was a very high authority. Dr. Mackichan was a member of that very committee which passed the resolution that was considered by the Syndicate, and was now handed to the Senate for its approval. Therefore the idea that Dr. Mackichan was against that proposal was entirely unfounded. Dr. Mackichan was in fact almost the most important member of the committee who considered those proposals. If the members of the Senate thought they were not prepared to vote on the proposals, they might adjourn, in fact he would say "do adjourn," were they not prepared to go on. Though he himself was not anxious for an adjournment he would vote for it, if a considerable number, (though they might not be a majority) were desirous of having an adjournment. But he could not let pass unchallenged the statement made by Dr. Peterson with reference to the conduct of the Syndicate in not referring the matter to the Faculty. He (Mr. Telang), did not know which particular Faculty it should be referred to, because all the Faculties were concerned.

Mr. P. M. Mehta : Then it ought to be referred to all the Faculties.

The Hon'ble Mr. Telang continuing, said : When the question was one in which all the Faculties were concerned, it was very properly submitted to the Senate direct. That in his opinion was the true principle to follow. In support of that contention he pointed out that when Sir Richard Temple was Vice Chancellor, changes in the matriculation were made without reference to any particular Faculty, therefore Dr. Peterson's remarks that the proceedings on the present occasion were entirely unprecedented, was incorrect. He considered it would be a mere waste of time to have such things discussed by bodies, consisting of 20, 30 or 40 members who at their meetings, sometimes dwindled down to 5 or 6. It would, in fact, be a mere farce. As to the remark of Mr. Justice Jardine as to rest and quiet, he dared to say that he (Mr. Jardine) would like the rest for which he had been appealing ; but there were others who did not agree with him. As regarded this battle of the languages he should not put himself in that position, for that battle was coming before them in any case. Without opposing in any way the adjournment, he would say that he did not for one moment admit that there had been anything unprecedented or questionable in what the Syndicate had done in the matter then before the Senate.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia observed that they must have time to think over the proposals of the Syndicate. The proposition was one of great importance and was not fair, especially to the Parsee students.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in supporting the motion for adjournment, remarked that the members of the Senate had not had anything like sufficient time to go through and thoroughly digest the papers submitted to them in connection with the subject.

Dr. Peterson said that he desired to alter the date of the adjournment to Friday the 4th of December, which being admitted, the motion for adjournment was put to the meeting and carried.

The Senate then adjourned.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ON Saturday last, the trial of the following case was commenced before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury :—

THE AHMEDNUGGUR MURDER CASE.

Thomas Foster, a sergeant, and Richard John Blackburn, a lance-sergeant in the Royal Lancashire Regiment, were charged with having, on the night of the 7th August last, at Ahmednuggur, committed the murder of a Mussulman, name unknown, in the Soldiers' Garden in that city. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Frere, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Russell appeared for the defence. The counsel for defence having claimed a majority of the Europeans, the following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY

Mr. John Campbell, foreman,
Mr. George W. Reid.
Mr. W. H. Walker.
Mr. W. D. McKew

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IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face Keyless from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 60 respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

HAM, Annas 13 per lb; COOKED HAM, Rs. 2 per lb; Gruyer Cheese, Annas 14 per lb. on cut; OILMAN STORES.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

TO BE LET.—Residential Quarters on Bellasis Road, opposite the Post Office, suitable for Europeans. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. Kalandas Keshavdas, 43, Mangaldas Street, Fort, or to Mr. FRAMJI H. MOTIWALLA on the premises.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A LADY going Home recommends her NURSERY GOVERNESS who wishes to stay longer in India. Apply to Mrs. MACMILLAN, Colaba.

WANTED a BOOK-KEEPER to take charge of the Books of a Joint Stock Company. Apply to "1123," care of this Paper.

WANTED to hire for one month a good riding Horse or Pony with Saddle and Bridle. Apply WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

WANTED—For a large Spinning and Weaving Mill, now in course of construction in Bombay—a highly respectable and very experienced Mill Manager. Apply by letter only, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned) to "S.," care of this paper.

WANTED at once for Frontier (Baluchistan) an European Foreman with practical knowledge of bricklaying and masonry. State Salary. Apply to "K," care of this Paper.

WANTED A LADY as ASSISTANT MUSIC TEACHER for the Schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. Apply, with copies of certificates and statement of terms, to THOMAS H. GREIG, Hon. Secy.-B. S. E. Society, 19, Marine Lines.

SILVER COATED CACHONS, for giving fragrance to the breath. Removes tartar and cleanses the Teeth. In fancy Flasks with metal screw top. Annas 8 each.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LET—BELMONT, Parli Hill, Bandora. Beautifully situated. Every convenience. Rent moderate. Apply on the PREMISES.

CUMBALLA HILL.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from 1st October. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

FOR SALE.—An English-built BROUGHAM, in First-Class order, the property of the late Sir HENRY MORLAND. Price Rs. 700. Can be seen at LAWRENCE & SONS, Coach Builders, Girgaum Road.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU and Pair of Australian HORSES. Landau nearly new. Horses young, handsome, and fast. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

IF you want a Good and Strong Cup of Tea on your Breakfast, send for Darjeeling and Assam Family Mixture, annas 10 a pound.—WILMOT and Co., Tea Merchants and Agents for India, Hornby Row, Fort.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-4 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

SUCCESSFUL PHARMACY.—Enterprise in Pharmacy is the order of the day. The development of our Business has been very rapid in spite of the keen competition.—FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 25 years established, 30 Meadow Street, Bombay.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte, Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for Interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the well-known and most comfortable Hotel on the Hill will RE-OPEN in October next. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Apply PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S 2 Immensely Popular Anglo-Indian Songs, "The Dhobie Man" and "My Bearer Gungadeen." Illustrated Title Page by Author. Re. 1-4 each.—Soundy and Co., Ld., Music Publishers.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar d'a Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
2, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Applications, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL, PYRAMID AND BAGATELLE BALLS.

THE RAINS having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned BALLS now on hand.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

NEW INVENTION.
PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.
N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 3, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

NEWSPAPERS
FROM
ENGLAND.
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.
Price Lists may be obtained from
Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Bombay;
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65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.
1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of haemorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the restlessness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."
DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.
AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
294, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been taken, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Maple Branch, 1,734 tons, Captain A Anderson, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, in ballast.

THE City Line s s City of Dundee, 2,612 tons, Captain E Halley, cleared on Saturday last for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Steam-ship Gutenfels, 1,749 tons, Captain W. Thorman, sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoscinee, 993 tons, Captain J Robbin, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 200 deck passengers.

THE British s s Sultan, 1,775 tons, Captain R Collins, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Singapore, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Vishram Ebram and Co.

The British s s Lansdowne Tower, 2,771 tons, Captain W R Stewart, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,580 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J. Robertson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Hajee Ahmed bin Hajee, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. C. Bat, Mr. E. Bin Hajee Gorota and 65 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain G Parodi, arrived on the 19th inst:—From Genoa—Mr. Atkins, Mr. Ruden, Major Spencers, Mr. and Mrs. Rosqueda Silva, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. DeSogno, Mr. Vibert, and Mr. Fucilo. From Aden—14 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Nathan, Lieut Fitzgerald, Mr F Venobles, Mr K Kimjee, Mr Luxmon and three others, 48 chests opium, 180 passengers, and 99 horses.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 1,243 tons, Captain J C Morrison, arrived here yesterday from Glasgow via Port Said, with a general cargo, two horses, and the following passengers:—Dr and Mrs Bruce and three infants, Captain Dewhurst, Mr Higgins, Mr Reynolds, Mr Harper, Mr Cook, Mrs McLinton, Mr Mc Cinton, Mr Toole, and one deck.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived here by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s s "Imperator," last night (from Trieste on the 3rd and from Brindisi on the 5th inst):—Mr. and Mrs. Howel and infant, Miss Howel, Mrs. Michell and son, Mrs. B. Lohr, Miss Lhiete and sister, Major Roughton, Captain E. E. Taylor, Mr. Malatrino, Mrs. Schroff, Mr. Howard, Mr. Manzack, Mr. Framjee Vakio, Mr. Goldschlag, and Mr. Breslaner.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE P. and O. Co's s s. Thibet, 1,660 tons, Captain L. M. Wibmer, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sullamut	3691	Webber	A	J Mackintosh & Co
" Soulptor	850	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
" H. Bolckow	630	Hughes	E	B & P S N Co
" Nyanza	1421	Simons	D	Allana Munji & Co
" Gutenfels	1790	Thormann	F	Glade & Co
Barque G Caladh	510	Lamont	G	.....
S.S. Cy of Dundee	2612	Halley	O	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Hindoo	130	Atkinson	Q	K Jeowandas

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri	.....	Nacoda	.....	Shepherd & Co.
" Baghdad	809	Whitehead	B I S N Co	

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 3m. 44·2s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h. 3m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Ganges	1499	Roberts	1	P & O S N Co
" Singapore	2431	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
" Lombardy	1726	Cole	5	P & O S N Co
" Kt. Commander	2732	Thomas	6	K Nixon & Co.
" Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Orion	1813	Orlando	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Niagara	1879	McConachie	9	K Nixon & Co
Barque Valiant	1588	Valiant	11	H A H H Abdoola
S.S. Oriental	93	Forbes	16	B I S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Karagola ..... 597 ...Tice ..... B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa, Sept 1.
	Sultan	Collins	Singapore, Sept 8.
	Imperator (s)	Bechlinger	Trieste, &c.
	L. Tower (s)	Stewart	Cardiff, Aug 22.
	Thibet (s)	Wibmer	Hongkong, Aug 29.
20	Clan Gordon (s)	Morison	Glasgow, Aug 13.
	Algoma (s)	Reynolds	Cardiff, Aug 24.
	Ravenna (s)	Crewe	London, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Nizam (s)	Mathewson	Calcutta, &c.
	Persia (s)	Hutchinson	Liverpool, &c.
	Sculptor (s)	McAdam	Jedda, &c.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	I. M. S. Clive	Creagh	Bushire via Karachi
	L. M. S. Dalhousie	Hooper	Aden.
	Maple Branch (s)	Anderson	Karachi.
	City of Dundee (s)	Halley	Liverpool.
	Gutenfels (s)	Thorman	Hamburg, &c.
20	Hoseinee (s)	Raffin	Persian Gulf.
	Simla (s)	Robertson	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Niagara, for Antwerp.
" Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.
" Singapore, for Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
15	Solene s	Mayer	Bombay, Sept 4.
	Palamcotta s	Windebank	Singapur, Sept 4.
	British Queen s	Smith	Port Said, Aug 29.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 15.—Steamer Akola.
Sept. 16.—Steamers Clan Macgregor, Umtata, St. Marnock, Coconada and Chanda, ship Majestic, and barque Paul Barbe.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
17	Nevasa s	.....	Calcutta.
	Pultala s	.....	Rangoon.
18	Purnea s	.....	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
16	Henzada s	.....	Rangoon.
17	Nadir s	.....	Calcutta.
	Rewa s	.....	Calcutta.
	Nevasa s	.....	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.
FROM GLASGOW.
Britannia s,—20 cases whisky, John A Kirkbride and Co.
Persia s,—25 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 100 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morison and Co.
Asia s,—1 hogshead whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Niagara s,—15 cases whisky, Mulla Firoze Jamshed and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Rohilla s,—3 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co; 35 cases wine, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Rannoch s,—25 cases port invalid, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM ANTWERP.
Gutenfels s,—123 cases champagne, Lyon and Co; 434 cases window glass, L Abercrombie and Co; 54 cases aniline dye, G Ramjee; 125 boxes candles, O Ebrahim.
FROM HAMBURG.
Gutenfels s,—4 cases medicine, V Bhicajee and Co; 20 cases medicine, S Abdool Rayalk; 4 cases pianofortes, Marks and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Sullamut s,—13½ cwts indigo, Nudram Radhakison; 60 bales wool, G Kossowjee; 55 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee; 34 bales cotton fly, R R Parakh and Co; 225 bales cotton fly, M Dhunjee.
FOR ANTWERP.
Kt Commander s,—2,010 cwts jowari Tyabjee and Co; 3120 cwts wheat, J G Bumby and Co; 199½ cwts mustardseed, A Blaschock and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Ganges —350 cwts buffalo horns, R Kaderbhoy; 1,999½ cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Orion s,—19 barrels engine oil, The Vacuum Oil Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Wardha s,—410 bales cotton, R Luchimondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 16.
Weekes, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Nasik.
SEPTEMBER 17.
Peacocke, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, from Adyar.
SEPTEMBER 18.
Bennett, Capt, Bo, 3rd Bo Cavy, on leave.
Kirtikar, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Thana.
Buchanan, Lieut, 7th Mdn Inf, on leave, from Mangalore.
SEPTEMBER 19.
Spencer, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, from England.
Taylor, Captain, 24th Bengal Inf, on leave, from England.
DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 18.
Bunnett, Capt, 3rd Bo Cavy, on leave, to England.
SEPTEMBER 19.
Younger, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Karachi.
Phillpotts, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Dinapur.
Hajil, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Bushire.
Porter, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 21st September, 1891.
The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and passed to "C" Company:—
No. 3086 Vol. P. J. Moore.
No. 3087 Vol. H. A. N. Porrett.
By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 21st September, 1891.
1. Major G. W. Roughton having returned from leave resumes Command of the Corps from the 19th instant.
2. Leave of absence for two months from the 18th instant is granted to Captain A. K. Leslie.
3. The following drills will take place this week:—
FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.
Tuesday, 22nd, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill.
Wednesday, 23rd, 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill.
NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.
Tuesday 22nd, } 5-45 p.m.—Gun drill.
Thursday 24th, }
4. There will be 10th R. M. L. Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 7 a.m. on Wednesday next, the 23rd instant.
By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

THERMOMETER READINGS.
FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 19.
10 p.m. ..... = 77·0
SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.
6 a.m. ..... = 78·8
10 a.m. ..... = 82·2
1 p.m. ..... = 85·6
4 p.m. ..... = 87·3

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 95; and Indian Sterling Loan at 106¾. The market rate of discount on short London Bills remained at 2½ per cent.; but on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper it was reduced by ¼, say to 3 per cent. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered at 44 13-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher in Fours and ⅛ in 4½ per cents. at £76⅝ and £75⅛, respectively. In New York, also, the metal was unchanged in value at 97½ cents., but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. lower, at 83½ dollars. The London Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4⅛d. The extraordinarily large shipment of Gold to Bombay wired by Reuter on Thursday was advised in error for £50,000. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher at 95⅞ *ex coupon*; Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·31½.

The only fresh financial news from London purveyed by Reuter to-day, is the withdrawal of about £425,000 in Gold from the Bank of England; Stock Exchange quotations and Bar Silver being unchanged. The New York telegram also reports Silver, and Exchange on London, unaltered.

The Wheat Market was firm yesterday at an advance of 1d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White, and of ½d. in White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 5½d. and 8s. respectively, per cental, Ex-Quay. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 1,700,000 quarters, or 30,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. Linseed was quiet but steady; but quotations for Bombay Seed show an advance of 3d. per quarter in both positions, at 42s. 6d. per quarter, Ex-Quay, on the spot, and 42s. 9d. to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening for Americans, both ready and for arrival, and Surats steady, the total Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 800 East Indian. 4 13-16d. was still the price of spot Mid.-Americans, and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. lower for September and September-October deliveries, and 3-32d. down in all the more distant positions, the extreme quotations being 4⅝d. for September, and 4 51-64d. for January-February. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was quiet.

A further decline of 1-16d. took place to-day in spot Mid.-Americans in Liverpool, at 4⅜d. per lb.; and Arrivals have receded 1-16d. more in all positions. Ready Broach, also, of all grades, would appear to have declined 1-16d. per lb., though the revised quotations are placed by Reuter against Oomras. The Market closed quiet this afternoon, and Surats irregular, the total Sales having aggregated 5,000 bales, of which 500 were East Indian. The Imports are given as 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained quiet.

A marked falling off in business is disclosed by the weekly statistics relating to Cotton in Liverpool wired yesterday, the Sales for the week having been 26,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 53,000 bales (of which 6,000 were Surats); the amount forwarded to consumers, however, having been only 4,000 bales smaller, at 64,000 bales. The Imports had been 4,000 bales more, at 20,000 bales. The total Stock had further decreased by 50,000 bales; but it showed yesterday an excess of 197,000 bales compared with last year's figures at the same time, and of 326,000 bales as against those for the year before. The Stock of Surats had decreased in the same period by 3,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 103,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased during the past fortnight (last week's figures not being available for comparison owing to mutilation in transmission) by 30,000 bales, while of Surats there were 23,000 bales less in sight; the increase now shown below in the total Supply being—62,000 bales compared with that last year at the same time, and 762,000 bales the year before; a decrease in East Indians of 164,000 bales being shown as against last year's figures, and the slight increase of 10,000 bales in 1889. The price of ready American Cotton declined 1-16d. and Arrivals 7-32d. to ¼d. during the week, the former having been 1d. below last year's quotation at the same time, and 1 15-16d lower than that ruling in 1889.

In New York, a further drop of ⅛ cent. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday; and December Futures were 18 points lower, at 8·47 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 26,000 bales, making the week's Receipts 10,000 bales, lighter than in the corresponding week last year, though 24,000 bales heavier than in the year before; the arrivals of the new crop, so far, showing a decrease of 78,000 bales compared with those last season, and an increase of 11,000 bales as against the season before. The quantity of the new crop in sight yesterday was 367,000 bales. To-day's message reports no further change in prices. The Receipts have been 29,000 bales, going against 32,000 bales last year, and 29,000 bales in 1889.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	16,000	170,000	136,000
" exports to U. Kingdom ..	33,000	54,000	22,000
" " Continent	9,000	18,000	20,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	291,000	389,000	280,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	77,000	132,000	76,000
" " to Continent do. ..	15,000	18,000	25,000
" stock in the Ports	281,000	219,000	177,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on 18th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	1,420,000	1,228,000	977,230
" Surats	301,000	465,330	293,630

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	745,000	549,020	419,680
" London	20,000	30,000	23,000
American afloat "	50,000	130,000	57,000
East Indian "	20,000	15,000	17,000
" Total ..	835,000	724,020	516,680
Price of Mid-Americans	4 13-16d.	5 13-16d.	6d.
" Good Dhollera	3 13-16d.	4d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	1d.	1 7-16d.	1 15-16d.

Our local market for the staple has remained steady at previous quotations, but no fresh business whatever has been done for export; while purchases by the Mills have been upon a small scale, say 1,350 bales in all, consisting of 400 Compta Ginned, at Rs 185; 200 each of Akola, at Rs 165; Barsee, at Rs 185; and Khungaum, at Rs 163; 150 Nugger, at Rs 158; and 100 each of Pachora, at Rs 154, and Bengals, at Rs. 150 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken by shippers to a moderate extent in a steady market, but with prices quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been neglected, only a small business having transpired on the basis of previous rates, the tone of the market having been quiet.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	712	bales.
Wheat	11,397	cwts.
Linseed	3,986	"
Rapeseed	1,049	"

FREIGHTS are steady, but with very little doing. Business has been done for Liverpool, September October shipment, at 21s. per ton for Wheat; and for Hull, for the same cargo, October shipment, at 22s. per ton. The Persia (s), which left to-day for Marseilles, filled up with Seeds, at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a quiet feeling, Bank remittance having been quoted a shade lower than yesterday evening's rates at 1s. 5 1-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 5 1-32d. for Telegraphic, but with Credits still called 1s. 5 9-32d. There has, however, been scarcely any fresh business done, and the market closed quiet without further change at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 9-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·82½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a strong market to-day, and rates for Fours have advanced 1-16 per cent. both for Money and Account, leaving off at 107 15-16 for cash, 107 13-16 for this month's Settlement, and 107 9-16 for the end of October, with buyers at the rates, business having been done in all positions. 106½, nominal, is quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—The general market is quiet and unchanged; but Cotton Mill Sc

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AWARDS TO MEMBERS OF THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Committee of the Oriental Congress have made the following awards :—Honour Medals to Mr. F. Fawcett and Dr. Bellew ; Honour Certificates to Pandits Nyar Atna, Guruprasad, Janardhan, and Dr. Oppert ; Merit Certificates to Pandits Daruva and Dvivedi, and Civilians Johnston and Smith ; Approval Certificates to Charlu Biswas, Fashiuddeen, and Hamidulla.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

The management of the Imperial Institute announce that the daughters of the late Colonel Ouseley, of the Bengal Army, have founded three scholarships in the school of Modern Oriental Studies, to encourage students in acquiring a knowledge of Oriental languages.

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE AT THE PARIS OPERA HOUSE.

PARIS, SEPT. 18.

At the second production of *Lohengrin* at the Opera House some slight hooting was indulged in by a portion of the audience. Noisy crowds assembled outside the house, and about 100 arrests were made before the mob dispersed. Nothing of a serious nature occurred.

EXPECTED TROUBLE IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Advices received at Zanzibar state that the native tribes in German East Africa are generally unquiet, and it is feared that trouble will arise.

TURKEY AND FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 19.

The Sultan has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of Osmanie on M. Ribot, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has also presented the Order of the Chefkat to Madame Carnot. These distinctions are regarded as a sign of the Francophile tendencies of the Porte.

THE POPE ON THE LABOUR QUESTION.

ROME, SEPT. 19.

The Pope, in receiving at St. Peters, enormous pilgrimages of French workmen, spoke at considerable length with great eloquence on the labour question, which he said would be insoluble without the aid of the Church. His Holiness enjoined on his hearers the necessity of practising diligence, docility and thrift, and of attending to the religious education of their children, and of the avoidance of all forms of socialism. He also urged the formation of labour unions under the direction of Bishops, which should comprise superannuation funds.

THE AUSTRIAN WAR BUDGET.

VIENNA, SEPT. 19.

The Austrian and Hungarian Ministers are conferring on the question of increasing the War Budget by £2,000,000.

"GENERAL" BOOTH IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 19.

"General" Booth, head of the Salvation Army, has arrived here, and has met with a splendid reception.

THE FLOODS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, SEPT. 19.

It is estimated that the loss caused by the flood in Southern Spain will amount to £1,000,000.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Bombay Mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE STRENGTH OF MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 19.

The present establishment of Mountain Batteries being scarcely equal to the demands, the matter of increase is likely to engage the attention of the Government of India.

THE GARRISON AT GNATONG.

On the conclusion of the current negotiations with the Chinese representatives at Darjeeling, regarding the points raised under the Sikkim-Tibet treaty, the question of the future strength of the garrison at Gnatong will be settled.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR.

Relative to the reconstitution of the Manipur State, it is formally notified that the Governor-General has selected Chura Chund to be Raja of Manipur. He will have a salute of eleven guns. The *sanad* given to him contains the following condition :—"The chiefship of the Manipur State and title and the salute will be hereditary in your family, and will descend in a direct line by primogeniture, provided that the succession is approved by the Government of India. An annual tribute, the amount of which will be determined hereafter, will be paid by you and your successors to the British Government. Further, you are informed that the permanence of the grant conveyed by this *sanad* will depend upon the ready fulfilment by you and your successors of all orders given by the British Government. With regard to the administration of your territories, the control of the hill tribes dependant upon Manipur, the composition of the armed forces of the State, and any other matters in which the British Government may be pleased to intervene, be assured that so long as your house is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of this *sanad*, you and your successors will enjoy the favour and protection of the British Government."

Major-General Collett, accompanied by Major Gwatkin, Assistant Adjutant-General, left Manipur last Thursday for Shillong *via* Kohima, and the young Raja was brought to him the day previous.

THE MARI-ATTOCK RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Mr. J. R. Bell is appointed engineer-in-chief of the Mari-Attock extension railway and frontier railway surveys.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

While Mr. Bell acts for Mr. O'Callaghan as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Mr. H. B. Addis will officiate. Major Hildebrand will very likely be promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on the Home establishment. The Deputy Directorship for Fortifications in the Military Department will fall vacant shortly. Mr. C. W. McMinn, of the Central Provinces Commission, is allowed to resign the Civil Service.

THE EXPLORATIONS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 20.

As at present arranged nine columns will operate on the borders of Burma this cold season—five in the Chin Hills, and four in the Bhamo District. In the Chin Hills, one column explores the Kanhow country, the second will operate in Nurengal, and Jahow country, the third in the Boungshe country, the fourth against the Tlang Tlangs, and the fifth against the Tashons, Nwengals and Jahows. In the Bhamo District, the first column explores the Amber Mines, the second both banks of the Irrawady, the third on the Eastern Frontier north of the river Taiping, and the fourth in the country south of Taiping.

THE POONA AMATEURS IN BOMBAY.

It is now definitely settled that Captain Hobday and his Amateur Burlesque Opera Company will appear in Bombay for four nights next month, namely, the 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th of October, when "Robert Macaire," and "Faust Up to Date," will be produced. This will, indeed, be a rich treat for Bombay, and remembering the rush that was made on "Blue Beard" last season and the season before, the box plan will not be long open before all the seats are again secured for both burlesques. The Novelty Theatre, which is being reconstructed on its new site off Hornby Road, is now being rapidly pushed forward for Captain Hobday's Company.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE [illegible]th SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Ravenna, Captain Edward Crewe, with the overland mails of the 4th September, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Wilmot and infant
Mr Penfound
Mr and Mrs H Bell
Miss M Tuck
Mr S Kershaw
Mr Goldsworthy
Mr Thos Birch
Mr and Miss Hall

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr G M Shaw
Dr and Mrs F J Crawford
Rev R P Burnett
Lt-Col E H Wilson
Mrs Forbes
Mr Harris
Mr R Savage
Mr G C Lamb
Mrs Toynbee
Mr H C A Conybeare
Mr R Shannon
Mr E W Smith
Mr F H Welch
Mrs A S Coutts
Rev W A Hamilton
Mr A Smithe
Capt Davies
Lt-Col Jeffreys
Capt Bond
Mr S Bero
Mr S Lelnwell
Mr Thollusson
Mr Hormasjee Sorabjee
Mr Silvester
Mr A G Pears
Surgn-Major Crofts

FROM ADEN.—Mr Mahomed Ebraim.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mr Jose L S Miranda.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

THE COURT.

The Queen is in good health at Balmoral, whither Mr. A. J. Balfour has proceeded as Minister in attendance on her Majesty.

The Queen has conferred upon two workmen the Albert Medal of the Second Class in recognition of gallant conduct on the occasion of a colliery accident at Rotherham in July last.

Princess Louise visited Barrow on Friday and opened a bazaar and fancy fair in connexion with St. George's Church.

POLITICAL.

Lord Herschell on Saturday opened a new Liberal Club at Swansea, and in his speech delivered on the occasion he declared the Tory outcry against priestly influence in Ireland to be a revival of the old Catholic prejudice, and he believed that at the next election the people of the United Kingdom would not endorse so unworthy a feeling.

Large meetings of miners were held on Monday at Chesterfield and at Wrexham to support the eight hours movement. Sir C. Dilke spoke at Wrexham in favour of legislation to secure the limitation of working hours.

IRELAND.

The adjourned meeting of shareholders in the *Freeman's Journal* was held in Dublin on Friday when a resolution of want of confidence in the present direction of the paper was carried by a very large majority of votes. It was agreed that another meeting should be called for the election of new directors.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., subsequently addressing the commercial branch of the National League, stated that in a few days a worthy successor to the *Freeman's Journal* would appear.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., on Sunday addressed a great meeting in the Phœnix Park, called to insist upon the release of political prisoners now in confinement. Messrs. W. O'Brien and J. Dillon had been invited to attend, but they sent letters of excuse. Mr. Parnell at length dwelt on the necessity for a complete amnesty and reproached the members of the Irish majority for their luke-warmness in Parliament.

The annual conference of Associated Chambers of Commerce was opened on Tuesday in Dublin, Colonel Hill, M.P., presiding.

GENERAL.

The health of Mr. W. H. Smith, M. P., has improved at Walmer Castle, but he is still unable to enter upon a yacht voyage.

Mr. Justice Hawkins is slightly better, but he is still very weak.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon also is better, but his progress is very slow.

Sir J. Neeld, who was for many years M. P. for Cricklade, and afterwards for Chippenham, died yesterday, aged 86.

Admiral Gervais has written a letter to the Mayor of Portsmouth acknowledging in warm terms the cordial reception and generous treatment which the French sailors met with from the municipality of that town.

A gale of extreme severity raged over the United Kingdom from Monday evening until Tuesday night. Great damage was done to the outlying corn crops, and several vessels were wrecked on the coast. A man was washed from the Admiralty Pier, Dover, and was drowned.

An excursion train of the Great Northern Railway from Luton, while proceeding into Ramsgate Station to take up its passengers on the return journey on Monday evening, dashed through the terminal buffers and crossed the road leading to the sands, killing a stallkeeper outside the station and injuring several other persons.

A fatal railway accident occurred on Saturday at Facit, near Bacup. A train heavily laden with stones overpowered the brakes in descending a steep decline and dashed into a passenger train leaving Facit Station. Two passengers were killed and upwards of a dozen others sustained very severe injuries.

A goods train from Manchester on Tuesday ran into a standing coal train outside Betford Station, causing injury to the driver and great damage to the engine and trucks.

An explosion occurred on Monday in a coalpit at Bedminster, whereby ten men were killed and several others were injured.

The unsettled weather of the last week and the considerable amount of rainfall have greatly impeded the corn harvest. Even in the south a great extent of corn is still uncut, and of that already in sheaves very little has been carried. The temperature has been abnormally low, and on Saturday in many places slight ground frosts occurred. Since Tuesday the weather has improved, and harvest operations have been actively entered upon.

The Salvation Army rioting at Eastbourne was renewed on Sunday. A band was sent down from London, but the police would not allow them to play in the streets and accompanied them to the head-quarters of the Army. In the afternoon a mob attacked the bandsmen and destroyed some of the instruments. A man was sent to prison on Monday for assaulting a member of the Army, and at night the windows of the magistrate's house were broken.

Mr. Bartley, a member of the Flint Football Club, while practising on Saturday, came into collision with another player, and sustained injuries which caused his death on Monday.

The Champion Breeders' Foal Stakes at Derby were won on Tuesday by the Prince of Wales's Barracouta.

Partridge shooting commenced on Tuesday, but generally the cornfields are uncleared, and little sport was obtained. Birds are reported to be healthy and strong.

A man at Brierley-hill, on Monday, shot at a young woman who had rejected his addresses, and having wounded her, he blew out his own brains.

A mass of rock fell suddenly on Saturday in a tunnel in course of construction at Clifton, killing one man and injuring several others.

An engine-driver who, on Friday, had taken an express train from Chester to Manchester was arrested the next day for stealing a parcel from the luggage van. On examination before the magistrates he was found to be insane, and he was remanded.

COLONIAL.

The New South Wales Legislative Assembly on Monday rejected a motion in favour of protective import duties by 61 votes against 47.

The Legislative Assembly at Melbourne has passed the Australian Federation Bill, omitting New Zealand from its operation.

In Canada the wheat crop is extremely large, and will enable a large export to be made to Europe.

The disclosures of official corruption in Canada are causing great excitement and disgust throughout the country. One journal states that the Marquis of Salisbury has urged a general election to be held early next year.

FOREIGN.

The conflict in Chili has apparently ended in the complete success of the Congressionalists. On Friday last a battle was fought at Placilla, about seven miles from Valparaiso, in which the Presidential troops were routed, and the next day the city fell into their hands. Since then the capital Santiago, has surrendered, and the Congressionalists are preparing to form a new Government. At Valparaiso, on Sunday night, a riotous mob committed outrages, firing and robbing houses and assaulting the inhabitants. About 200 of them were shot down by the troops, and order has now been restored. At Concepction, Coronel, and Talcahuano also there have been great disorders. The ex-President Balmaceda has not been heard of, although a voyage report has been current that he had been shot by a muleteer. The Provisional Junta is about to try by court-martial a number of the Balmacedist officials, many of whom will probably be shot.

Reports from Russia continue to bring sad accounts of the distressed condition of the peasantry in many provinces, and deaths from actual starvation have occurred. The people are unable to pay the taxes, and the prospect of the winter is regarded with grave apprehensions.

M. de Giers, the Foreign Minister at St. Petersburg, has again tendered his resignation on account of impaired health, but the Czar has declined to receive it, and has desired him to retain office for two months, during which time he would have leave of absence.

The Queen of Roumania has become worse and her condition is now regarded as being very precarious.

The permission granted by the Porte for the passage of another Russian vessel with troops and ammunition through the Dardanelles has excited serious apprehensions among the Vienna papers, which regard the circumstance as indicting the predominance of Russian influence at Constantinople.

Comments are made in Berlin respecting the frequent and prolonged interviews between the German Emperor and the Chancellor, General von Caprive, and, in some cases, rather sinister inferences are drawn as to the subjects which are discussed.

The autumn manœuvres of the French army are about to begin. The ground of operations chosen will be the eastern Departments, and it is expected that four army corps, numbering 110,000 men, will be engaged. The Preliminary concentration, by railways, is reported to have been carried out without any failure.

The anti-foreign riots in China have not ceased. At Tchang the mission houses and all foreign property have been destroyed.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

G. A. Harris, Esq., late Mad. C.S. ; Sir Philip le Belward Grey-Egerton ; Gen. Henry Hamilton, C.B. ; Lt.-Col. Wilson ; Sir J. Neeld, Bart. ; the Hon. A. E. Paget Graves ; Bishop Caldwell ; Judge Melville ; Mr. L. C. Wyon ; Mr. F. Praeger ; General Coelho ; Princess Marie Windischgratz.

THE BOMBAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY CIVILIANS *VS.* THE BUFFS.

THE final tie for the Bombay Rugby Challenge Cup presented by the Bombay Gymkhana was played off on Saturday on the Cooperage between the Bombay Civilians and the Buffs from Calcutta, and the match which resulted in a draw, neither side gaining any advantage, proved the most magnificent contest that has been witnessed since the resuscitation of football in Bombay. The excitement which the match evoked was remarkable and, when the Civilians entered the arena the betting was in their favour. The game commenced in a pelting down-pour of rain and so keen was the interest manifested that the crowd of spectators equalled, if it did not exceed the gatherings at former ties during the tournament. The final tie was a hard battle. The visitors from the very kick-off displayed such vigour and confidence that it was at first conjectured they would carry success ; but the rushing attack, and dogged defence of the Bombay Civilians, which they maintained throughout, showed the visitors they had a much superior team against them than the military and naval who had met them earlier in the week. The Buffs possessed a decided advantage in weight, but their lighter opponents were superior to them in passing, while in the mauls, by their sturdy resistance, they kept them well at bay, and at one time in the first period of the second half pressed them so hard that they forced them back inch by inch upon their home line where anxiety was allayed by the Buffs being allowed a five yard kick. A large number of the Bombay supporters patronised the enclosures, and as the teams approached the tent, after their struggle, they were vociferously cheered and complimented for the excellent play they had displayed. The splendid trophy that had been offered in the Tournament which, by the way, forms part of the Gymkhana athletic sports that come off in October, remains in Bombay and it is admittedly hard luck that the visitors have to travel back to Calcutta without a satisfactory termination to the tournament. Individual performances were few through the difficulty offered for running by the sloppy ground.

Play commenced at a quarter past five in a drenching shower of rain, and the local team winning the toss decided to defend the Cooperage end. The visitors "kicked off" with a fast rush into their adversaries' territory and in the scrimmage near the half-way flag, where the Civilians battled vigorously, the ball went into touch. For a period of about seven minutes the Calcutta men pressed their opponents hard ; and they looked like gaining an advantage until the Civilians reversed the state of affairs by rallying in a body and driving their opponents back on their defensive to their own territory. Annesley secured the leather from the scrimmage and essayed a run towards the half-way flag. Fairless successfully tackled him and brought him down when the ball was driven into touch. When returned, the Buffs secured it and bore down in a mass on the Bombay goal which resulted in their obtaining a force, Mr. Anderson to save the ball from his adversaries, throwing himself bodily upon it. When re-started the play surged away to the half-way flag, where a fierce battle for possession was maintained for several minutes, in which the Buffs got the advantage and shot the leather into the Civilians' ground. St. Paul, who was ever on the *qui vive*, received it neatly and punted it into touch causing the game to travel back to the half-way. Although the visitors found numerous supporters amongst their brothers-in-arms from the depot, who were most enthusiastic in their admiration for them, yet the local men exhibited a dash that completely surprised them and dispelled whatever anticipations may have been entertained regarding a possibility of their success. In another scrimmage at the near line, Reid captured the ball and made a pass to one of his forwards, who failed to accept it. But to make amends, the forward ranks of Bombay rallied and forced their opponents to kick into touch. When the ball was thrown in they repeated the performance and pressed the visitors towards their home line up at the far corner. La Touche picked up the ball and attempted a run, but was intercepted by Marshall. But the Bombay men would not be denied and St. Paul, taking the leather out of a scrimmage, ran across to the half-way flag amidst great applause, where he was pushed out. When the ball was thrown in, there was another fierce contest, in which the Civilians pressed forward step by step upon the stronghold of their foes and eventually succeeded in obtaining a force resulting in the local men being accorded a free kick at goal, upon which Reid failed to improve by a low shot that went past the post. The excitement, which this advantage occasioned, was intense, and the spectators mistaking it for a try greeted it with loud applause. Half-time was then called and at its announcement the play was in the visitors' territory.

After the five minutes' respite the sides changed ends and Ross immediately made a run into the visitors' came but the ball was hurled into touch. The Civilians claimed a foul near their 25-yard flag, but they failed to improve on the concession. Another scrimmage was formed which enabled the Bombay men to clear their lines, though only for a few moments, for D'Aeth kicked the ball and punted it back. But St. Paul made a fair catch and returned the compliment. Whilst the contest was raging fiercely in front of the Civilians sticks, St. Paul attempted a run, when he was felled to the ground by a blow that completely stunned him and caused a brief interruption. After recovering himself he promptly joined his companions. Bombay were given another free kick which proved futile. When kicked from home by Hilderbrant, Calcutta secured an advantage which was only momentary. Stewart pounced upon the ball and with a desperate run carried the play to the Buffs "25 yard," where the leather went out. When returned the players again met in a maul in which it was carried by the visitors. St. Paul, however, got away with the ball and made a good run down to the half-way flag amidst great applause. Owen, well supported by Stewart and Fairless, charged down on the Calcutta home line. But Saunders intercepted, and in the wild scrimmage for possession the ball was driven in touch. When thrown in Annesley kicked it across. Stewart failed to stop it and it travelled out of bounds. Reid received the return but was instantly held by Annesley when Saunders managed to pick it up and shoot towards the Bombay posts. But St. Paul was at hand and, to save his sticks, fell upon the ball. Bombay were given another foul without advantage. Jubb ran across to the far side, where La Touche got the leather, and committed it to Reid with a neat pass, and he relieved the pressure with a vigorous kick. Hilderbrant who essayed a run, was pushed into touch at the line of demarcation, where Bombay again claimed a foul, upon which Reid improved his position by gaining ground. In another onslaught, in which Bombay were bearing down upon the Buffs' sticks, D'Aeth came on with a rush and kicking the ball vigorously, Anderson received it on his side, and was brought down. He quickly recovered and rushed into the maul. Reid again came to the assistance of his side in a desperate onslaught from The Buffs and kicked it out. From a series of mauls, Annesley secured the ball and made a fine pass to D'Aeth who secured it and struggled over, Stewart going down with him. After a succession of determined contests in front of the Civilians' cross-bar, where the local team offered an impervious defence, D'Aeth threatened with a shot at goal ; but he missed the chance and lost his footing when Symes immediately collared the ball. As neither team had secured an advantage seven minutes extra play was allowed at both ends. The struggle remained as obstinate as ever. Fowler made a good run up the far line where, after the ball was shot into touch, La Touche and D'Aeth ran shoulder to shoulder to dispute possession. In their eagerness, the ball rolled out, and when returned it travelled across, where Symes secured a fine run for which he was greeted with hearty applause. The Civilians were given another free kick which Reid failed to convert into a goal. The game was fast drawing to its close, and when Mr. Walpole's whistle piped the cessation of the struggled the Bombay Civilians were charging down upon their opponents stronghold. From the persevering and undaunted manner in which the two teams clung to the ball, and invariably rolled upon it on the sloppy ground rather than give one another the slightest advantage, the meeting on Saturday afteraoon resulted in a splendid contest terminating in a draw, and, as already stated, will long be remembered as the finest match played of recent years, if ever, on the Bombay ground.

The visitors were privately entertained on Saturday night by their hosts and last night left. What will be done with the Cup has not been settled. But the Buffs are naturally scratched, owing to their inability to stay longer in Bombay, in order to play off the tie for Calcutta. The following were the teams :—

The Buffs.		Bombay Civilians.
Corpl Hilderbrant	Back	C St Paul
Lieut Annesley	½ backs	N J Stabb
Lieut D'Aeth		Marshall Reid (Capt)
Corpl Marshall		G E La Touche
Pte Berney	½ backs	G E Hewitt
Pte Moth		P H C Merryweather
Lt B R K Furto (Capt)	Forwards	C H Ross
Corpl Crumby		W C Symes
Corpl Tennant		R R Owen
Corpl Revell		C K Fairless
Pte Adams (or Barrott)		J A Milne
Pte Jubb		F D Fowler
Pte Saunders		A C Boulton
Pte Veale		D Clark
Pte Parker		I M Anderson

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered.....	85	21	71	47	67	36	67	97
Saturday, Sept. 19	0	77	0	84	0	83	0	78
Sunday, Sept. 20	0	37	0	48	0	60	1	48
Total.....	86	38	72	92	69	39	70	23
Total fall to 20th September 1890	67	80	68	51	70	67	56	77
Total fall to 20th September 1889	84	91	86	19	88	93	62	14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 8 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB,

GRAND TOURNAMENT AT NASSICK.

THIRD DAY.

COMPETITION FOR BOMBAY GYMKHANA CUP (HANDICAP).

Value Rs. 75. Second Prize.—Two-thirds of the entrance money. Third Prize.—One-third of the entrance money.

The cup which the players were to strive to win on Wednesday morning was one which had been presented with their usual liberality by the Bombay Gymkhana. The entrances were one short of Tuesday's number, there being twenty-three as against twenty-four on Tuesday. The Committee on Tuesday evening had allotted to the players their handicap allowances, penalising those who had won a prize in the competition for the Nassick Gymkhana Cup, and in a few cases increasing the handicap points where the play in the previous matches seemed to justify that course. The players were paired off by lot, and despatched by the starter with the usual interval between the pairs. There was some uncertainty as to the probable winner of the handsome cup presented by the Bombay Gymkhana, and as the players came in after their first, or second, or last rounds, the scores known were discussed, and the chances of the various players canvassed keenly. When the players had handed in all their cards, it was found that Mr. W. Milne, one of the Bombay men, had come in first, with three steady rounds, aggregating 154, which his handicap allowance of 24 points reduced to 130. Mr. R. W. Playfair, another Bombay player, was second with 160-27, or a net score of 133 ; and Dr. A. H. Deane was third with a total of 145-9 or a net score of 136. The scratch players did not do so well as on previous days, there being only one round of 43, and two of 44. The following are the detailed scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CUP SCORES.

	1st round.	2nd round.	3rd round.	Total.	Handicap allowance.	Net score.
Mr W Milne	51	51	52	154	—24	130*
Mr R W Playfair	51	54	52	160	—27	133†
Dr A H Deane	63	49	43	145	—9	136‡
Mr J W Brown	55	59	53	157	—24	133
Mr J Irving	55	49	50	154	—16	138
Dr J W Clarkson	53	55	51	159	—19	140
Mr C Stiven	46	45	51	142	Scratch	142
Mr W G Page	46	49	47	142	"	142
Dr D MacDonald	50	47	46	143	"	143
Mr C Baxter	62	65	56	183	—39	144
Mr C Rivett-Carnac	44	52	46	142	+ 4	146
Mr C E Nixon	48	53	56	157	— 8	149
Mr R M Gray	54	55	52	161	—11	150
Mr W Fenoux	56	59	56	171	—21	150
Mr E Penny	50	51	50	151	Scratch	151
Mr W A Wallinger	51	51	53	160	— 9	151
Mr H St J Knellor	51	52	51	154	Scratch	154
Mr J C Fraser	51	51	47	149	+ 6	155
Mr W G Betham	56	53	51	160	Scratch	160
Mr J S Burn	44	54	Retired.			
Mr A Mair	60	57	do.			
Mr H M Gibbs	63	63	do.			
Mr P H Pathak	72	76	do.			

* Winner of Bombay Gymkhana Cup.
† Winner of Second Prize.
‡ Winner of Third Prize.

LADIES' COMPETITION.

Prize.—A purse of Rs. 50 presented by the residents.

This match was one of two rounds on the course that has this year been laid out as a ladies' round. As in the club course, there are nine holes, and the ladies have been very keen, practising hard and sometimes putting in good scores. The ladies were despatched in pairs, and as the match was a handicap one, it was difficult to say who was likely to win. The match was one of the closest of the tournament, and in the end Mrs. Dimmock won with a total for the two rounds of 109-4, or a net score of 105, Mrs. Gibbs being only one point behind. The following are the de tailed scores :—

LADIES' COMPETITION SCORES.

	1st round.	2nd round.	Total.	Handicap allowance.	Net total.
Mrs Dimmock	52	57	109	—4	105*
Mrs Gibbs	62	62	124	—18	106
Miss Humphrey	62	54	116	—9	107
Mrs Stiven	71	65	136	—27	109
Mrs Whitworth	59	61	120	—10	110
Mrs Betham	61	50	111	Scratch	111

*Winner of the Prize.

FOURSOME MATCH—FINAL TIE.

BOMBAY TRIUMPHANT.

In the afternoon the final tie in the Foursome Match was played off. This contest has, in the two years in which it has been played gathered round it a very great amount of interest. In the old days there used to be friendly Foursome Matches between as many pairs as the Nassick players could put into the field, and an equal number of pairs chosen from the Bombay players. Last year the match developed into one of the regular prize competitions of the tournament, and there were entries representing Bombay (2) Nassick, Poona, and Nagpore. In playing off the ties there were two matches of the most exciting character. The first one was in the first ties, in which Wroughton and Fowle, who represented Poona, defeated Betham and Henderson, the Nassick representatives, by one hole, Wroughton holing an iron approach when the ball was between twenty and thirty yards from the hole, doing the last in three, to the Nassick men's four. The second one was the match in the second ties, in which Rivett-Carnac and Fraser, Nagpore's Champions, met Stiven and MacDonald, who represented Bombay. After a round in which the Nagpore and Bombay players were neck and neck the whole way, first the one and then the other getting a slight lead, the Nagpore men at the seventh hole were one up and two to play. But the Bombay men made all square at the eighth hole, and won the last hole by one stroke in a perfect torrent of rain. And now the same players had met in the final tie. Both the Nagpore and the Bombay men had done a 42 round in one of their foursome ties, and each pair knew that they had their work cut out for them, as the one was determined to carry off to Nagpore the honour they had so nearly succeeded in gaining in the previous year, whilst the Bombay men were fully determined that nothing on their part should prevent them from retaining the laurels won a year ago. Starting early in the afternoon, the Bombay players looked at first as if they were going to have an easy task, for they kept ahead of their opponents, and won the first hole in four, the second in five, and the third in four. But they knew their opponent's play too well to believe that their victory was assured. The fourth hole went to the Nassick men, who thus reduced their opponents' lead to two holes up. Then the fifth hole was halved in five, and the Nagpore players won the sixth hole, leaving Bombay only one hole ahead. At the seventh hole the Bombay men, with their second got into the ditch to the left of the hole, but MacDonald got the ball well out, on to the green, with his mashie, and the hole was ultimately halved in five, Bombay being still one hole ahead. At the eighth hole the play was of a give-and-take nature, until the Bombay men were practically dead in four. Fraser then played a put which all but reached the hole, the ball stopping only a few inches short. But it was a stimie, and Stiven failed to get past the ball, so that the hole was again halved. At the last hole the Bombay men had bad luck, their second lying in front of a rock, and they took five, their opponents winning in four, and making the game all square on the first round. Fraser had now the honour, but his drive was short. Stiven had a lofty drive, his ball falling on the near side of the nullah and running up the further bank, beyond the hazards. Rivett-Carnac played a good iron shot over the nullah, but none of the banks or knolls arrested its course, and it overran the hole by about fifteen yards. MacDonald's second was just about four feet short, not quite dead, owing to the tufty grass on that green. Fraser, playing the odd, had a wonderful put, the ball coming straight for the hole and rolling in. Stiven, however, was equal to the occasion, as he also holed out in three. Score, all even. Neither Rivett-Carnac nor MacDonald got well over the high ridges which hide the second hole, and the seconds were indifferent. In the end the hole was halved in five. Score, all even. Fraser and Stiven got well away for the third hole, MacDonald's second being short, and Rivett-Carnac's away to the left. Fraser's third overran, whilst Stiven's got on, the green. In playing the odd, Rivett-Carnac laid the ball just between the hole and the opponents' ball—another stimie. MacDonald, playing for safety, laid his ball just about a foot from the hole. Fraser made a good effort to hole out, the ball striking the lip of the hole first on the one side, and then on the other, and resting several inches away, but again making a stimie, the ball of the Nagpore men hiding quite half the hole from Stiven who had to play. But Stiven with a very straight firm put holed out in five, to the Nagpore men's six. Score, Bombay one up. MacDonald in driving off for the fourth hole had a good drive, but to the left in front of the high mound. Rivett-Carnac's drive kicked to the right, and the ball got into the mud of one of the water holes, but Fraser got well out, and Rivett-Carnac got a long third. Stiven's second, after clearing the high mound, kicked badly against one of the small mounds beyond, and MacDonald failed to get the ball, lying badly on the road, well away. Fraser, whose ball was lying in one of the rocky channels near the road, got it out splendidly, but it ran to the right of the hole. Stiven, with his iron, got well on to the green. Then Rivett-Carnac, from twenty yards off, laid their ball dead, a very fine stroke. This fourth green was as keen as ice, and MacDonald playing a gentle stroke, rolled past the hole, Stiven failing to hole out. The Nagpore men were in, in six to seven for the Bombay men. Score, all even. Frazer had a good drive for the fifth hole, and Stiven also, but on coming up Fraser's ball was found lying against the root of a tree. Rivett-Carnac had to make up his mind to sacrifice his iron, which could not escape breaking, or lose a hole at a critical stage of the game. He played the stroke and, although he broke his club, he got the ball well up to the edge of the green—a very fine piece of play. The hole was halved in five. Rivett-Carnac pulled his drive to the left, and MacDonald got round to the right. Stiven did not get well under the ball, and it turned to the left, leaving a piece of rock between the ball and the hole. Fraser's second kicked to the left also, but clear of the rock. MacDonald just cleared the rock, whilst Rivett-Carnac got his ball well on to the green. The Nagpore men won in five to six for their opponents. Score, Nagpore one up. This was the first time the Nagpore men had the lead. There now remained only three more holes to play, and the excitement was great. Fraser and Stiven had good drives for the seventh hole. Rivett-Carnac was short with his second, but MacDonald ran the ball prettily on to the green. Fraser overran the green with his third, and Bombay won the hole in four against their opponents' five. Score, all even, and two to play. Both Fraser and MacDonald had good drives for the eighth hole, and Rivett-Carnac's second was just under the shoulder of the ridge beyond which the hole lay. Stiven, trying to press a bit, did not get so clean a hold of the ball as usual, and MacDonald's third carried over the green and into the rough ground beyond, Rivett-Carnac getting his third to the edge of the green. Stiven failed to get out of the rough ground, so MacDonald, playing two more than their opponents, laid the ball quite dead. Fraser was too strong with his put, and Rivett-Carnac failing to hole out, the hole was halved in six. Score, all even, and one to play. All now depended on the last hole. Stiven, trying to be safe, had a good drive but too much to the left, and suspiciously near the line of huts which stand well to the left of the line to the hole. Fraser also cleared the trees and quarry but had a better line. But Rivett-Carnac's second was short. MacDonald, playing his brassy, had a fine shot which got over the road to the left of the green. Fraser with his putter, got over all the obstacles and ran a few feet past the hole. Stiven, allowing too much for the slope, laid the ball about five feet above the hole, and Rivett-Carnac, making a good bid for the hole, laid the ball about fifteen inches from the hole. MacDonald did not hole out, the ball stopping six inches short on the stiff grass. The excitement was now very great, as it seemed certain that the match would end all square, but Fraser failed to hole out, and the Bombay men, therefore, won by one hole at the last hole ! To give an idea of the closeness of the play it may be mentioned that both the Nagpore and the Bombay players took 47 to the first round, the Bombay players taking one point less in the second, whilst the Nagpore players were the same in both rounds. The totals for the two rounds were : The Bombay men 93, and the Nagpore men 94. In the two rounds the Bombay players won six holes, their opponents five, and seven holes were halved. And thus a second time, and by a margin as narrow as that by which they won last year, the Bombay pair won the Foursome Match, a victory of which they may justly proud, knowing the quality of the play of the men whom they have had the high honour of defeating in two successive years.

FOURTH DAY : THURSDAY.

HANDICAP COMPETITION.

For prize presented by the Bankers and Brokers of Bombay.—Value Rs. 75. Second prize—Two-thirds of the entrance money. Third prize—One-third of the entrance money.

The Bankers and Brokers of Bombay, with their usual openhanded generosity, subscribed for two prizes, one to be played for at the Nassick Tournament, and the other to be played for in Bombay during the great athletic "Week" in October. The prize selected for this, the fourth morning competition, was a Tantalus case, with three very fine cut glass bottles. As a rule the handicapping for the fourth match should be the best of all, but the committee have a very difficult and invidious task to perform, and it is not easy to keep from making mistakes when the data on which the handicapping is based must, to a great extent, be limited to the scores made during the earlier matches. And the only way to obviate these mistakes is to keep a permanent record of the club's doings, (which can now be done, as the tournaments are annual events) and the scores of the players taking part in the matches. These scores will be of value in supplementing the scanty data obtained from the three days' play. The points having been allotted, the players were paired off as usual and despatched in good order by the starter. The play on this fourth morning was very unequal, but there were several good rounds. In the first place Page, one of the most promising of the Bombay players, put in a 42 round, which made him tie with Rivett-Carnac and Fraser for the silver medal, given for the lowest scratch round made in the matches during the tournament. Rivett-Carnac also put in another good score, 43, which lowered his average for the best average of any four rounds made in the matches. Burn also put in a 43 round, but he could not keep it up. Fraser, Knellor, and Betham all did 44 rounds.

The winner of the tantalus case was Dr. Clarkson, who did three good rounds, aggregating 144. His allowance was 20 for the three

Government at Valparaiso, and the people knew that Balmaceda's power was gone and that they had nothing to fear from his wrath, their enmity against the Government broke forth, and the cry was raised that the President should be killed. The mob started for his house. It grew in numbers and fury as it went through the streets, and by the time it had reached the Executive mansion was ripe for any bloody deed. A short shrift would have been allowed the President had he been caught, but he knew he had little chance for life if he remained at Santiago, and on the first receipt of the news of his defeat he hid himself, and the mob were balked. Then the people's desire for revenge found vent in the application of a torch, and soon Balmaceda's house was a mass of flames. The mob then marched to the house of Senor Godoy, ex-Minister of the Interior, and an ardent Balmacedist, and set fire to it, and next to the residences of Balmaceda's mother, of General Barbosa, who was killed in the battle, and of Senores M'Kenna and Eastman, and to the Government newspaper offices. The houses of several prominent officials were also burned to the ground. The city became panic-stricken and business was suspended. The people who had not joined the mob kept close to their houses. The sky was lurid with the light from the burning buildings, but the police and fire departments and the army were demoralized, and made not the semblance of an attempt to maintain order.

"Comparative order has been restored here, but this required drastic measures. Any rioters caught at work were summarily handled, many being shot outright. The rioting was not stopped, however, until 1,800,000 dollars' worth of property had been destroyed. Many acts of tyranny have been perpetrated by the Government officials since January, and every worship in the bay has its quota of refugees. This gave rise to much dissatisfaction on the part of the Congressional leaders, and the feeling was in particular against the Americans, for the United States Admiral Brown had given asylum to many unpopular officials on board the San Francisco and Baltimore. Admiral Brown had a long conversation with the leaders of the Junta, and his explanations had the effect of ending the irritation against the Americans.

The ambulance service was disgraceful. Hundreds of wounded were left on the field of battle to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons on the foreign warships have done most valuable service. Balmaceda has fled.

New York, Sept. 1.

Affairs in Chili have now assumed a more tranquil aspect, and the partisans of Senor Balmaceda are generally giving their adhesion to the victorious Congressional party. General Baquedano has been recognized as President *ad interim* by the members of the Provisional Junta, and little doubt is felt that this action will be ratified by the Chamber now *en route* from Iquique. The Government troops at Conception, Talcahuano, and other places have notified the Congressionalists that they have finished fighting and are ready to obey the Junta's orders, and only Coquimbo promises to make trouble. All that now remains to be done is to put down sporadic cases of disorder, to bring to trial such of Balmaceda's officials as have been guilty of outrageous acts of tyranny, and to prepare for the elections. Ex-Minister Godoy and Balmaceda's brother, in the course of an interview, said that, since the beginning of the outbreak, Balmaceda had depended upon the representations of the Army officials that the force was loyal and devoted to his cause. Believing this, he determined to continue his resistance. The reports of the naval captains Moraga and Garin also encouraged him. Senor Godoy thinks that Balmaceda has escaped to Buenos Ayres over the Cordilleras. He emphatically declares that every interview between Mr. Egan, the United States Minister, and President Balmaceda was entirely confined to the question of commercial reciprocity, and that nothing of personal interest to Mr. Egan was discussed.

Referring to the shipment of silver to Montevideo on board her Majesty's ship Espiegle Senor Godoy said that President Balmaceda brought the Italian steamer Aquila at Montevideo and the owners required cash. The steamer was bought for £140,000, of which £30,000 were to be used to furnish her and arm. The Aquila was to be fitted for a cruiser. The American Navy Department refused to allow the Baltimore to carry the bullion, but Mr. J. G. Kennedy, the British Minister, obtained permission for the Espiegle to carry the same for delivery to an English barque at Montevideo. The bullion has gone to England.

Several prominent Government officials are to be shot, after trial by martial law. The first, and, so far, the only execution having the appearance of being prompted by revenge, occurred on Monday. The Procurator-Fiscal, Senor Paz, who prosecuted in the cases against the men alleged to have been implicated in a plot to blow up the Almirante Lynch, the Almirante Condell and the Imperial, which resulted in the execution of Mr. Cumming and two others, was taken out and shot. There have been other executions since the Congressionalists occupied the city, but only of men guilty of starring the people to acts of riot and incendiarism, the most prominent of these being Senor Leon Lavin, the editor of *El Commercio*, who was caught distributing incendiary pamphlets. He was executed without the semblance of a trial.

THE CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

The first working meeting of the "Statutory Ninth International Congress of Orientalists" was held on Tuesday (1st inst.) in the hall of the Inner Temple, which, with the adjoining rooms, had been placed at their disposal by the Benchers of that society. The chair was taken by the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, in the absence of Lord Dufferin, who was prevented from being present to deliver the inaugural address. There were also present the Bishop of Worcester, Lord Stratheden and Campbell, the Italian Ambassador (Count Tornielli), the Greek Minister, M. John Gennadius, M. E. Aymonier, representing the French Government, Professor Cavoldes, representing the Government at Athens, Senor Canovas P. de Gayangos, Spanish delegate, Baron Textor de Ravisi, of the French National Committee, Dr. G. C. Naranyo de Palmas, Vice-President of the Education Department of Spain, and Professor Simonet also representing Spain, the Abbe Graffin, Monsignour Lamy, the Hon. S. J. Way, Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia, Mr. Fuller, of the Colonial Office, on behalf of Lord Knutsford, Professor Montet, of Genova, Professor Abel, M. Clain, of the Athenee Oriental, Paris, Rev. Dr. Vallee d'Eremao, Rigakinati Taubol, of Japan, Mr. Stanet Gleanie, Mr. Corebett, of Ceylon, Dr. G. W. Leitner, Secretary of the Congress, and Mr. Henry Leitner.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman, having welcomed the congress open, delivered a brief address. He welcomed those gentlemen who had come from distant quarters of the globe to attend the congress, and expressed the thanks of the congress to the treasurer and Benchers of the Inner Temple for placing their hall at the disposal of the congress. He said that no more suitable place could have been found, for the name and antecedents of the Temple carried the thoughts back to the middle ages and to the great movement which brought all Europe into contact with the East. Though the Crusaders only met with transient successes in their wars, they brought back from the East many new ideas which in after ages proved to have the germ of civilization. The Arabic speaking races had very distinct claims upon the western world in the region of science. In geometry they had preserved for the world in an Arabic translation the profound researches of the great Greek geometer Apollonius—researches which would otherwise have been lost. In algebra their researches had marked the science for their own. If through the hostile concourse of East and West in past ages these great results had been achieved, what might not be hoped for from the peaceful association of East and West in congresses such as the present? The West was now teaching much to the East, but nevertheless it still continued to learn from the East, and would have to do so for many ages. It was the combination of the treasures and learning of the East and of the West which afforded the true secret of strength and of all assured progress among the nations of the world. Every one would regret the absence of the Lord Chancellor, who was himself a member of the congress, and there was another name which he could not pass over without mention. It was the name of one, now dead, to whom the congress might be said to owe its existence—the eminent linguist and jurist, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, a former Bencher and Treasurer of the Middle Temple. The present congress was the ninth statutory international congress, and it was called statutory because it was summoned in accordance with the statutes of the original congress of Paris. They had as patrons His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and his Imperial Highness the Archduke Rainer of Austria, and included among their members the representatives of 37 nationalities, the ambassadors of foreign Governments, the representatives of foreign Ministers of Instruction, and the representatives of foreign learned societies. The attendance at the various congresses had varied from time to time. At Paris, the first, there were 1,064 members; at Florence, the fourth, there were 127; and at Stockholm, the eighth, there were 713. The proceedings at Stockholm were admitted to have been not all that they should have been. It was difficult to hold the balance even between the two elements of those congresses—the scientific and the social. There was a tendency for the social element to become too prominent; and this had been the case at Stockholm, where there had been too much entertainment and lavish expenditure. In consequence of this a slight difference of opinion arose. One party urged that the remedy was to be found in the institution of a committee which would regulate admission to the congresses; while the other party maintained that admission to the congresses should be perfectly free and open. In order to give due prominence to the real scientific work of the congress, a very wide range of subjects, of practical as well as of technical interest, had been chosen; and it was hoped that new discoveries and researches of the most varied kind would be announced. Attention had been paid to the commercial genius of Great Britain, and the adhesion to the congress of the London Chamber of Commerce and of several prominent firms engaged in the Oriental trade had been secured. (Cheers.)

LORD DUFFERIN'S ABSENCE.

Dr. Leitner said that if anything could make up for the absence of Lord Dufferin at their opening meeting it was the valuable speech which had just been delivered by the absence of St. John's College, who, by the happy suggestion of Lord Salisbury and the concurrence of the committee, as well as by the signatures given on behalf of the various countries there represented, had been designated their chairman. The congress had an overwhelming mass of material before it and they would endeavour to do justice to the various papers which would be read. He would ask the indulgence of the congress, inasmuch as the papers were in many languages, and those not all of them European. One paper had reached him which was in the Malay language. He desired to say, in the first instance, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught had taken much more than a formal interest in their proceedings, and was well known to have much at heart the progress of Oriental learning. He had received the following letter from His Royal Highness, who had fully intended to be present among them:—

Government-house, Portsmouth, Aug. 26.

"Dear Sir,—I am desired by the Duke of Connaught to express his most sincere regret that it will be impossible for his Royal Highness to attend the meeting of the ninth International Congress of Orientalists on August 31 and September 1, as both days are occupied by inspections in his district, which cannot possibly be postponed. It would have afforded his Royal Highness otherwise the greatest pleasure to have been present, and to have taken part in this interesting and important meeting. I am, Sir, yours very truly,

"ALFRED EGERTON."

DR. LEITNER'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Leitner said he had also received a letter from the chamberlain of the Archduke Rainer of Austria expressing regret at his inability to attend. The Archduke was at present officially occupied in the military manœuvres now being held, and was consequently unable to leave Austria. His Imperial Highness had been president of the seventh International Congress, and was himself an Oriental scholar, in the department of Egyptology, of no mean attainments. It was expected that the next congress would be held in Spain, and the Archduke had expressed his earnest hope that it would be successful and would lead to valuable results. Lord Dufferin had telegraphed his regret at his inability to be present, and expressed his good wishes for the success of their meeting. Lord Halsbury had also written from Scotland saying that he was sorry that his engagements would prevent his presence among them. The Lord Chancellor was proficient in Arabic, and took a scholarly interest in Egyptology. He was glad that the Italian Ambassador was present to express the desire of the Italian Government to further the aims of the congress; and they had also among them the Greek Minister, M. Gennadius, with whose eloquence many of them were familiar. The function of Greece was unique in respect of Oriental learning, standing as she did between the East and the West. She illustrated the maxim, "ex oriente lux, ex occidente lex." He was glad also to welcome Professor Carolides to the congress. He had also received much encouragement from the Bishop of Worcester, himself an eminent Arabic scholar, who had come among them at considerable inconvenience to preside over the Arabic section. The Bishop was some 30 years ago reader in Arabic at King's College, and on his own succession to the chair the Bishop had given him valuable assistance. The Government of Spain had been most generous in its equipment of delegates to the congress; and Professor Aymonier had been sent by the French Government, and would furnish them with interesting accounts of the progress of French civilization in the East. Many valuable discoveries had been made, which in due time would be communicated to the congress. Professor Montet, who occupied the chair of Oriental languages at Geneva, would contribute papers of great importance; and he had been fortunate enough to secure the hearty concurrence of the Batavian, German and Portuguese Governments. Germany had not deserted them, for they had among them Professor Schiegel, and the diligence and research of Germans would be supplemented by the genius of Frenchmen and the scholarship of Spain, Scotland and other countries. M. Clain would give them the result of his ethnological investigations in Sumatra, and would prove the existence in that island of a considerable medical literature, which had to a great extent anticipated modern theories, particularly in respect of the attributing disease to living germs. Mr. Sewell, of the Madras Council, would explain the ancient hieroglyphics of that portion of India, and exhibit copies of drawings of a very remote date, illustrative of animal life to India. Mr. Leland would tell them of forms of worship in Italy similar to those of India, and Mr. Flinders Petrie would anticipate on their behalf some of his latest discoveries in Egypt. They were glad also to welcome Chief Justice Way, of Adelaide, and to hear of the learning of Japan from Rigakinati Tauboi. He had to thank the Clothworkers' Company and Mr. Mond for generous subscriptions in aid of their efforts, and also the Government of India for the gift of 193 volumes and pamphlets bearing upon Oriental learning. (Cheers.)

THE GREEK MINISTER.

M. Gennadius, the Greek Minister, said,—Greece is in the one country and the Greek nation is the people which from prehistoric times to this day serves as an indispensable bridge between the East and the West. Having had their cradle in the East, and still retaining in their language, their traditions and their philosophy an Oriental background, they are nevertheless the soul and embodiment of Western thought—of that European genius which blossomed forth in them first in its most captivating beauty—that ever new and irresistible impulse which leads to progress. From the moment that Greece appears on the stage of the world's history, this mighty force comes into play, activated by the two chief traits of the Greek mind—by the sense of individuality and by the love of freedom—qualities hitherto unknown, which seem to emerge from the very soil of Greece, as the Greek considered themselves to have sprung from the earth. Thus armed, the Greeks at once come in contact and join issue with Asia. They are those that venture to inquire into her mysteries, to unravel her symbolism, and to grapple with her learning. Greece encounters Asia already mature in the development of its Eastern civilisation, finds herself face to face with the huge power of Asiatic despotism, its barbaric glitter, and its dumb and apathetic inertness. The Eastern mind generally loves to grope about in a region of dimness, is content with doubts, and is mystified by religious contemplations, deeming it impious to inquire into the relations of God and man, and is filled with awe at the consideration of nature. The Greek, with the open-eyed delight of a child, faces nature boldly, and seeks to wrest her secrets from her; nature has no mystic terrors for him; he breaks her silence; and it is in Asiatic lonia that the Greek mind first conceives the idea—diametrically opposed as it is to Eastern thought—that there are fixed laws which govern nature. Therefore "Know thyself" is the first law in life which the Greek—in opposition to the Asiatic—sets to himself; and to this law, literature, arts, politics, religon itself conform. It is the watchword of a fearless intellect, the first step towards knowing the world rightly. This love of inquiry and of positive knowledge, as opposed to the contemplation, the doubt, and sluggish indifferentism of Asia, is personified by Odysseus, that truly typical Greek, who "had seen the abodes and had learned the minds of many men," who loved to wander over the world, and who delighted in his own adventures. Odysseus was the earliest of great travellers, and the boldest of explorers. Herodotus, himself an Asiatic Greek, first reveals to the world, by scientific inquiry and in a systematic history, the religious, political, and artistic life of Asia and Egypt. His nine books have remained, and will remain, the most reliable and most complete storehouse of Oriental lore. They are the imperishable monument of the victory of the genius of Greece over that of Asia. This is not the place to refer to the struggle which Greece, from her first appearance as a nation, has continued to wage against the East, doing service as a bulwark to the West. But, when we look to the field of the arts, of politics, and of religion, we find the genius of Greece takes its start from Oriental sources, only to transform its prototypes completely and soar up to all but unattainable heights. The art of Egypt, having been the outcome of a priestly domination, was an art of the dead, stillborn and conventional; size, not grace and symmetry, being its merit. That of Assyria, on the other hand, laboured under the crushing weight of a secular despotism which kept its tone low, and narrowed down its horizon. Greek art, emerging from the thraldom of Asia, was guided by the idea that reason should not be divorced from beauty, but that the beautiful should also be true to nature. With a bold yet measured grace the Greek modelled his gods, not after beasts and monsters, but after an idealised human form. In political life, again, the East had not then known a medium condition between despotism and anarchy. But the pliant genius of Greece first made the effort to reconcile the rights and the duties of the State to those of the individual. With regard to religion, the priesthood in the East overmastered every phase of social and intellectual life; the art of writing itself was a hieratic secret, and the study of literature and ascience belonged to the priestly office. The Greeks, having received with the alphabet their earliest mythology from Asia, soon threw off sacerdotal influence, and priesthood never constituted a caste in Greece. Although polytheism was the religion of Greece, yet her earliest poetry clearly pointed to higher religious conceptions, while here philosophy, ruthlessly overturning every mythological fiction, produced the teaching of Socrates, which falls but little short of that of Christ. Thus purged and prepared, by the application of a clear and fearless intellect to every branch of human knowledge, Greek genius was ready to render its greatest service to the world by receiving again from the East and interpreting to the West the Revelation of Christ. The Jews, too only Asiatic race which escaped despotism by adopting theocracy, were the people amongst whom the teaching of Christ could first be promulgated. But the Greek language was alone able, by reason of its inimitable subtlety, to give adequate expression to the noblest thoughts of the Christian faith. The Apostles starting from Asia, wrote the New Testament in Greek; and the Greek Fathers, versed in the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle, expounded in an abiding manner the dogmas of Christianity. Such is the rich and imperishable legacy which the contact of Greece with the East has left to humanity, and so overspanning, universal and continuous are the benefits derived from it that we may well say with Shelley, "We are all Greecs; our laws, our literature, our religion, our art, have their roots in Greece." The consideration, of these questions—of the transmutation, through the agency of Greece, of Asiatic into European civilisation—forms part of the labours of this important congress, which now befittingly meets in this time and temple of the law; in this great and hospitable capital of the Empress of the Seas, whose possessions reach from pole to pole, and extend from one hemisphere to the other; who is the noble mother of many nations and the founder of flourishing States all over the East; whose mighty Asiatic empire far exce ds in extent, riches, and power the fondest dreams of Eastern potentates; and whose benign and beneficent rule confers on the world blessings even as great as those still derived from the undimmed brightness of the glory of Greece herself. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fuller, of the Colonial Office, and Baron de Ravisi having also spoken, the following resolutions of the Organising Committee were passed unanimously:—

"1. That the Statutory Ninth International Congress of Orientalists express its profound homage and gratitude to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, herself a student of an Oriental language, for the reception afforded within her realm to a gathering of Orientalists and friends of Oriental studies, representing 37 different countries.

"2. That the existing general and sectional officeholders be confirmed in their appointments, with the addition, in the sections, of such distinguished foreign scholars as these sections may elect, and that the Master of St. John's, Cambridge, officiate during the absence of Lord Halsbury.

"3. That the various recommendations for the promotion of Oriental studies already made by several of the sections, notably Section B 1, and confirmed by the fifth general meeting of signatories, be accepted and acted on.

"4. That all books presented to the congress be deposited at the Oriental University Institute, so as to form the nucleus of a library for a national Oriental congress, which it is the object of the International Congress to establish in every country that it visits.

"5. That all the members of the Congress of 1891, who have subscribed their names to the declaration in favour of the preservation of the original statutes of 1873, and of the principle of a congress open to all schools and nationalities, or who may yet do so, receive the founders' diploma, entitling them to vote at all future meetings of the Statutory Congress, of which they may become members, thus insuring the successful continuance of the series established in Paris in 1873."

This terminated the proceedings at the opening general meeting.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS.

In the afternoon the congress resolved itself into its various sections, and papers were contributed on Indian theogony by Professor Gustave Opport, and on Syriac Diacritical Points by the Abbe Graffin, and a summary of research in Hebrew and Aramaic was read in French by Professor E. Montet. A further paper, on "The Aid given by Arabic to the Study of the Bible," was read by Professor T. Witton-Davies.

MR. GLADSTONE ON ELECTORAL FACTS.

Mr. Gladstone contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for September a third article on "Electoral Facts." On the question of political forecast, he states that "it simply seeks to show what will be," its method being "the exhibition of facts and of reasonable inferences to be drawn from facts by just analogies." He admits that such inferences cannot pretend to certainty, and even the high probability to which they are capable of attaining may be qualified or reversed by circumstances not yet in view; but persons in a rational frame of mind will not fail to see that shortcomings such as these are common to all, or nearly all, the reasonings which govern our daily life, but which nevertheless prudence or good sonse does not permit us to disregard. After referring to those who have combined to carry forward the Irish question to its inevitable solution, and to others whose mental habit it is when they dislike existing acts to shut their eyes upon them, or whose actual position has created for them a fatal necessity of perseverance in hardy error, which last, outside the walls of Parliament, he says, are few, Mr. Gladstone proceeds:—"There is a larger section, which has even now arrived at no final judgment, but which retains the mental freedom necessary for appreciating the facts as they stand. In comparison with the community at large, this section is numerically small, and represents a margin only; but within that narrow space there probably lies, in a community divided like ours, the force which may determine a number of elections, and may have much to say towards fixing the degree, in which the approaching triumph of the Irish cause is to be a decisive and a final triumph."

The election of 1886, Mr. Gladstone states, was one calculated to mislead those whom it favoured, while it did not blind the eyes of the defeated party, for they had built their hopes, not on the humour of the moment, but on the operation of principles broad and deep, and on the results of a world-wide experience. Having dwelt upon this view and the comfort which the defeated party derived from the observation of the facts subsequent to the election, Mr. Gladstone expresses the opinion that:—

"There never has been a time, since the first Reform Act, when indications were so largely supplied as they now are, to aid in reckoning what was likely to be the judgment of the people at an impending general election. Bye-elections at former periods have in many cases, been fought with comparative remissness in the several localities, and have hardly touched the general mind of the country. But, during the present Parliament, they have kept the nation in an almost perpetual fever; the figures of the polls have flown on the wings of the telegraph into every quarter, and have been discussed by the metropolitan and provincial Press, because it was known that in each of them each party had striven to develop its full strength; that the numbers polled largely exceeded those of 1886, and thus more fully revealed the public mind; and that, with the Irish question in the forefront, there had been raised in every case the great issues which govern a general election, the principal subjects in which improved legislation is desired, and the important question which is the party to whose hands the powers of government may be most hopefully and safely lodged."

With regard to bye-elections, Mr. Gladstone says it will promote a clear understanding of the subject if, under the present circumstances, the case of Ireland as to elections are separated entirely from Great Britain:—

"The deplorable circumstances which, at the close of last November, placed Mr. Parnell in a new light before the country, divided the Nationalist party, seriously weakened the House of Commons to some small extent in Ireland, and placed a certain portion of his Parliamentary followers, who could not bring themselves to part company with the deposed leader, in a somewhat sharp antagonism to the main body of the party. Parliamentary Nationalism is, therefore, no longer a homogeneous unit, and does not for a moment form in unbroken strength a portion of the Liberal force. It does not, indeed, appear that Ireland is disposed to give countenance to the disintegrating movement. The people have been so blind as to fail in perceiving that every Irishman, who severs himself from the national combination of members, does not in the least mend the matter by claiming to be its genuine representative, and becomes effectively the enemy of his country. But Ireland is substantially in the same position in respect to Parnellism as Great Britian holds with respect to Toryism and dissentient Liberalism." Mr. Gladstone goes on to say that from the total of bye-elections since the end of August 1886, which stands at 123, there are to be deducted 25 which have occurred in Ireland, thus reducing the figures to 98. "But nine of these," he proceeds, "have occurred in places which have had a second opportunity of declaring their sense. They are, therefore, not available for the present, purpose, which is to exhibit, in the light of the latest evidence, the mind of the electorate. Our working total, therefore, is reduced to 89." Dealing with this total, Mr. Gladstone states that at the general election of 1886 those 89 constituencies returned—for the Government 62, for the Opposition 27; whereas they now return—for the Government 44, for the Opposition 45. As regards the inferences which are to be drawn as to the probable result in Great Britain of a general election, Mr. Gladstone enters into a variety of calculations which he summarises as follows:—

"There have now been exhibited four methods of estimating from the results of 89 bye-elections the probable strength of parties in the Parliament, as we are now authorised by Ministerial declarations to term it in anticipation, of 1892. Of these four methods, all of them applied to Great Britain alone, the first (drawn from data known to do much less than justice to the Liberal case) showed a future Liberal majority of 46. The second, by getting rid of an inconvenient fraction (for the human unit cannot be divided like the unit which is only numerical) raised this figure to 53. Passing, thirdly, to the standard of the Parliament of 1885, and thus eliminating the vicious element in the previous computations, we find the probable British majority standing at 85. Then, again, adopting as a fourth criterion the aggregate superiority at the polls—adverse in 1886, favourable since the month of August in that year—the figure of the probable majority is again raised, and stands (probably too low) at 97."

In summing up the British case Mr. Gladestone says:—

It is admitted that these calculations may be modified or undermined from causes not now in operation or not yet in view. It is also granted that no one of them, if taken alone, would warrant a confident reliance on the soundness of the prognostication which it suggests. But, on the other hand, we say, as these figures are exhibited for criticism, whether hostile or judicial, let them be met, not by vague assertions flying high in air and consequently 'out of shot,' but by computations as close and as minute as those which have been submitted. If this cannot be done, and, until it has been done, surely it is not too much to say from the Liberal point of view that the aggregate effect of the figures is to make good the case. The several elements are like the strands of a rope; each of them may be sound in itself, but no one singly can bear the collective strain. But when they are taken as a whole they come as near to demonstration as the nature of the subject-matter will allow."

Dealing finally with the position in Ireland, Mr. Gladstone adds:—

"Down to last year the Irish representation was divided between 85 and 18, showing a clear majority of 67 in favour of the national cause. It may be that any Irish dissentients who may be returned to the coming Parliament will be compelled to work with their countrymen. But let us even suppose Ireland to be so weakened that the figure of 67 should fall to between 50 and 60. Still a Liberal British majority would at the lowest figure bring this up to an aggregate majority of 100, at the highest would probably carry it to 160, and, even with some deduction from the figure last given, would grievously puzzle, or rather put wholly out of joint, Lord Salisbury's cherished 'play of the other parts of the Constitution.'"

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

A report has arrived from M. Fourneau on the failure of his expedition for the exploration of the valley of the Sangha, a great natured high-way between the Central Soudan and the French Congo. M. Fourneau was to go by land, while a steamer ascended the river to the point where it ceases to be navigable. The expedition left on March 7 the post of Ouasou, and followed the left hand of the N'Goko an affluent of the Sangha. On April 9 M. Fourneau reached the Madomba river, which he crossed. Here the steamer joined him on the same day. Continuing his march he crossed a succession of plains, and arrived on April 15 at the confluence of the Massa Sangha and the Kalle. Three days later he reached the site of a former settlement, where the Massa Sangha divides into two rivers, one the Massiba, flowing towards the west, the other, the Likelle, flowing to the north.

The steamer had preceded him here by two days. While it continued to ascend the Likelle M. Fourneau pushed on without noteworthy incident northward till May 1. At this date he had reached the banks of the Sodi, which was defended by a number of armed men; but the river was crossed in an hour and a half without accident, and the company advanced to a village where parleys were held with the chief, who seemed, for the moment, to be kindly disposed. M. Fourneau thereupon resumed his march, when one of his escort was wounded in the back by an unexpected assegai. A struggle followed, and four natives were shot. M Fourneau burned the village, and pushed on with slightly diminished force. On the following days the advance lay among peaceful villagers and was uneventful, till on the 8th and 9th large bands of hostile natives became very troublesome. On the 10th the expedition reached the village of the chief N'Zaoure and encamped for the night with assurances of friendship from the natives. M. Fourneau's anxiety was very great, and his fears were too well founded, for between 4 and 5 in the morning the sleeping band was surprized by some hundreds of yelling savages. And the company, jumping to its feet, was obliged to fire indiscriminately. M. Fourneau himself was painfully wounded, many of his men were killed, the entire camp was demoralized, and all save the Senegalese fled from their chief. Seven of the latter were killed, as also 28 porters.

There was nothing to do but to collect the corpses, in order to anticipate mutilation, and to begin the retreat. The seriously-crippled company set out, therefore, at 8-30, bearing north-eastwards towards the Ekela river. But the retreat began under a most harassing fire, and now and then a man dropped out of the line and had to be left a prey to the natives. Moreover, ammunition began to run low. With the greatest difficulty the right bank of the Ekela was reached. The descent of the river was under a running fire, and bad weather and rapids added to the difficulties. At last the remnant reached the friendly tribe of the Mokelos. The mission was saved, but the navigation of the river still remained dangerous. On May 14 the expedition struck the confluence of the Ekela and the Massieba in their slow retreat. Henceforward the march was less difficult, and on the 18th N. Fourneau came to Ouasou. He is not discouraged, but asks to be allowed to start a new expedition, and he congratulates himself upon the courage and devotion of his Senegalese escort. It is claimed that the result of the expedition is of importance, as it has determined the general direction of the Sangha and its principal affluents, and has explored the valley of the river up to 6deg. 30min. latitude.

"GENERAL" BOOTH'S AFRICAN SCHEME.

A Cape Town Despatch of August 12 says:—"General" Booth, as already telegraphed, met with an enthusiastic reception in the Drill-hall on the 10th inst. The large hall, which was separated into sections, the entrance fee ranging from sixpence to a florin, was packed. Prayer having been offered, "Commissioner" Estill delivered an address of welcome to "General" Booth, which was received with applause. "General" Booth, who was greeted with loud cheers, thanked his hearers for the cordial welcome they had given him, and delivered an address, in which were set forth the aims and objects of the Salvation Army generally and his presence here in particular. Yesterday morning a meeting of leading inhabitants of the Cape, convened by invitation, was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association for the purpose of hearing another address from "General" Booth on the subject of his scheme for social reform in its bearings upon Cape Colony. Sir Gordon Spring presided, and amongst those present were Sir Henry Juta, Chief Justice, the Moderator of the Dutch Reformed Church, and the ministers of the Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Baptist denominations, the Chief Justice,, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and several members of Parliament. Sir Gordon Spring introduced "General" Booth, who was met by hearty round of applause. "General" Booth expressed his desire to learn from every source about this country and its suitability for adopting it as the Salvation Army's "Headquarters" for the time being, at the same time he would not come here or anywhere without the consent and welcome of the authorities.

RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES.

The *Standard* of the 1st inst., writing with reference to the passage of the Russian Volunteer steamer Moscow through the Dardanelles, says:—It is difficult to believe that the abject submission by the Sultan to the illegal demands of the Russian Ambassador in regard to the passage of the Russian Volunteer steamer Moscow through the Dardanelles was made with a light heart, or until something like genuine Diplomatic resistance had been offered to the arrogant pretension. Yet our correspondent in the Turkish capital informed us yesterday, not only that the Moscow, which practically carried Russian soldiers, has been permitted to pass through the Straits, but that an apology has been offered and an indemnity promised for its temporary detention, and that the Turkish Commandant of the Dardanelles has been dismissed from his post. In a word, as our correspondent says, Russia has achieved a signal Diplomatic triumph, and has made a rent in a European Treaty of the highest importance, of which it will be sure to avail itself freely in the future. It is clear that the matter cannot be left where it now stands. And the telegram from Berlin, which we publish this morning, shows how deep is the resentment caused in Germany against Turkey as well as against Russia; against Turkey for its alleged abandonment of an International duty, and against Russia for its defiance of Public Law. The rights and obligations of Turkey in regard to the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus are plain and unmistakable. In time of peace, no foreign ship of war, nor foreign ship bearing military stores, can enter the Sea of Marmora at either end. The result is to close the Black Sea to all navies save the Russian and the Turkish, and to forbid access to the Mediterranean to Russian warships built in the Empire. It will be said that the Moscow is not a warship, any more than the companion vessel which, a short while back, likewise conveyed Russian "Volunteers" through the Sea of Marmora after a bootless pretext on the part of the Turkish authorities. But the spirit of the conditions which were reaffirmed by the Treaty of Paris, and which are equally binding on all the Powers, had been flagrantly violated by Russia and unless some means be taken to protest against the proceeding, and to prevent its recurrence, the Powers that abide by Public Law will be placed at a glaring disadvantage as compared with the Power that disregards it. The first question that will occur to every one is to ask to what extent, if any, the Sultan was supported in his original reluctance to comply with the Russian demand. We can hardly believe that Abdul Hamid would have accepted such an ignominious surrender of the rights of his Sovereignty unless he believed himself left alone to contend with Muscovite threats. Our correspondent affirms that the Sultan is so irritated by the reply received from the English Government to his recent application for the reopening of negotiations concerning Egypt, that Sir William White has not been received at Yildiz Kiosk since his return from Gastein. But the British Ambassador at Constantinople is so experienced and able a Diplomatist that he would scarcely be prevented from making his influence felt at any moment, did he consider his interference to be imperatively required. Possibly, he may have been taken unawares by the sudden collapse of resistance on the part of the Porte, which may have had special reasons for compliance.

The motives which underlie Turkish policy are frequently so obscure and so complex that considerable caution has to be exercised in trying to disentangle them. Irritation with this country would be reason enough with Turkish Statesmanship, in its more perverse moments, for an exhibition of dangerous complaisance towards Russian demands, if thereby English Diplomacy could be momentarily embarrassed. Indeed, there prevails normally at Constantinople such an atmosphere of intrigue that Ambassadors have been inured to it usually not with the greatest circumspection. It is the business of all the Great Powers to see that the Treaties which regard the protection of the Ottoman Empire against attack, whether open or indirect, shall be respected. But an old proverb says that what is everybody's business is nobody's business; and hence, while Russia, acting with prompt single-mindedness, periodically brings pressure to bear on the Sultan to compel him to forego his clearest and most unambiguous rights, the other European States are waiting on each other to make the first sign, and to take the first step, for the purpose of checking the encroachment. It must be borne in mind that it would doubtless be extremely convenient and agreeable to some of the Powers were Great Britain, without waiting to confer with the co-signatories of European Treaties, to proclaim itself the champion of outraged public morality, and confront Russia with a summary challenge. But Diplomacy cannot be conducted by any prudent State in that rash and precipitate manner. The Powers that have guaranteed the integrity of the Ottoman Empire have to move together or not at all. London has to confer with Berlin, Vienna with Rome, and all of them with Paris. Meanwhile, Russia furtively seizes the occasion to make one more hole in the Treaties it has already so outrageously contemned. It is not surprising that the Power which has converted Batoum, that was to be a free port, into a powerful arsenal should seek still further to extend the area of its lawlessness. It is much to be regretted, however, that any display on the part of the Sultan did not manifest more firmness in dealing with this latest exhibition of Russian arrogance. Had Abdull Hamid maintained his rights, it is perfectly certain, either that Russia would have withdrawn its claim, or the other Powers would have been forced to honour their signature, and stand by the Porte in defence of precautions taken as much in their own interest as in that of Turkey. If an indemnity be really paid for the detention of the Moscow, and if the Commandant of the Dardanelles be actually superseded for the performance of his plain duty, it is obvious that the Dardanelles will hence-forth be open to all Russian ships demanding to be regarded as vessels of commerce. It is for the Powers to consider what course they ought to adopt in these circumstances. Clearly, the Straits must either be closed to all nations or open to all nations; and if Russian ships carrying Russian soldiers are to be seen in the Sea of Marmora, then the Black Sea must be accessible at all times to the warships of every country. We need not say that this solution would be acceptable. All we desire to convey is that the Powers should see to it that something shall be done by the Sultan to carry out more faithfully the arrangements made by Europe for his protection.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your Hair is turning Grey or White, or falling off, use the "Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the Hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the Hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 19.

To-day the opening ties of the second Association football tournament for H. E. Lord Harris' Challenge Cup were played on the Poona Gymkhana ground. This year there were eleven teams competing for the Cup, which is at present held by the Royal Fusiliers, stationed at Quetta. The ground of the Poona Gymkhana is admirably suited for the purposes of the tournament, but owing to the long drought, it was rather too hard for the purposes of football. The first tie was between the Worcestershire Regiment 3rd team and the Royal Artillery, Kirkee, and was played at 7 a. m. this morning. After an hour's play, however, no score had been put up and the game ended in a draw necessitating its being replayed on Monday. In the afternoon the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry team from Bombay met the Worcestershire Regiment 1st team, when a spirited game was witnessed; both sides playing with a dash and spirit which showed that the men had been trained well. In this tie again no decision was arrived at as no score was made by either side. Immediately they had left the ground the North Lancashire Regiment team from Kamptee met the team of the Cheshire Regiment. Certainly the two best teams of the day were in this tie, and the calm calculating game of the Lancashire men gained for them hearty applause. Unfortunately in this tie there was again another draw which made the singular coincidence of three draws in the first three ties. Play will be resumed on Monday morning at 7 a.m.

WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT 3RD TEAM VS. ROYAL ARTILLERY, KIRKEE.

The teams were composed as follows:—Worcestershire 3rd team—Goal: Pte Whitehouse; Backs: Ptes Allen and Weager; Half-backs: Pte Wall, Lce-Corpl Bough, and Pte Jevons; Forwards: Ptes Lammas, Hemmingsley and Kitchen, Lce-Corpls Butler and Lambert. Royal Artillery, Kirkee—Goal: Bombr MacCra; Backs: Gunners Rowe and Bowes; Half-backs: Gunners Souter, Getten and Querry; Forwards: Gunners Mailley and MacGregor, Drivers Perry and Cattell, and Gunner Pearce.

The Artillery were successful in the toss and elected to play from the pavilion end of the ground. From the kick off the ball was immediately carried into the Worcestermen's ground where it twice passed into bye without the Infantry forwards being pressed. The Artillerymen were forced to recede from their position somewhat, and play was for a short time taken into their half, but they soon recovered the lost ground and transferred play right in front of

THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF MR. ABID.

On Tuesday afternoon the hearing of the above case was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Woodroffe, with Mr. Dunne, instructed by Mr. E. H. Cowie, appeared for the prosecution; Messrs. Inverarity, Ghose, and Pearson, instructed by Mr. Geddes, of Morgan & Co., for the defence.

The examination of Mr. Abid was resumed. When his Highness received a long telegram in three parts from Mr. Jacob, witness was in the palace. He saw the telegrams himself; they were handed him by a female servant. The Nizam afterwards read the telegram out in order that witness should hear the contents. The Nizam said, "Look at this, what wickedness has he been doing." Mr. Jacob had telephoned witness on the evening of the 21st July, asking for an interview, which was granted. He did not tell Mr. Jacob then that the Minister had written to his Highness that Mr. Jacob had overcharged him, and the "Resident was angry, and therefore the Nizam wishes you to reduce the price." There was no truth in the statement that Mr. Jacob had asked him to make an offer, and witness said that the Nizam would give 40 lakhs. How could he have said this when he had not seen the Nizam? It is not true that Mr. Jacob said to him, "What about your commission?" and witness said, "If you accept 40 lakhs he would forfeit three lakhs of his commission and take two lakhs. It is not true that Mr. Jacob said to him that if he forfeited his commission, he (Mr. Jacob) could let the Nizam have the stone for 36 lakhs. There was never such talk. He never said to Mr. Jacob, "Why do you wish to do this when the Nizam is willing to give you 40 lakhs?" There is no truth what ever in the suggestion or statement, that there was an agreement come to between witness on the part of the Nizam and Mr. Jacob that the diamond should be bought for 40 lakhs. It is utterly false. The Nizam is not in the habit of purchasing all his jewellery through witness; he purchases through several persons. His Highness himself settles the price for any articles purchased for him by witness or any other servants. When small purchases were made, the price was settled by the manager, but any large purchases were settled for by the Nizam. By small articles, he meant articles under Rs. 50,000. He had no authority from the Nizam to settle the price of the diamond with Mr. Jacob before or after the interview. He never told Mr. Jacob that he had the authority to treat with him regarding the purchase of the diamond. Mr. Jacob had sold jewellery to his Highness on several occasions. On all these occasions his Highness treated with Mr. Jacob himself. Witness only gave his Highness the information that a Mr. Jacob had arrived. Mr. Jacob used to give witness commission. It is the custom in Hyderabad that no one is allowed to go into the palace to sell anything unless he agrees to pay commission. Mr. Jacob never asked witness to let him have the balance 17 lakhs of rupees. It is not true that he told Mr. Jacob that he would not get the money then, as the Nizam did not wish the Minister to know anything of the transaction, but the money would be sent to Calcutta. The Nizam would not ask the Minister for the money, but would pay it from the seven lakhs witness held of his, and the balance from the Burra Begam Sahiba's money. It is not true that he had seven lakhs of the Nizam's in his possession; he never at any time had more than 50 or 100 rupees. It was not true that Mr. Jacob told witness that he could not leave the diamond in Hyderabad, as the Bank was security for the balance. Mr. Jacob never said that he must either take the diamond or the money back with him, or else it would look bad. It was not true that he told Mr. Jacob that he could take the diamond with him, and he could send the money, as the Nizam trusted him, but not to forget his (witness's) commission. He never saw Mr. Jacob from the 21st of July till the time he saw him in the Police Court at Calcutta. He sent the following telegram to Mr. Jacob on the 28th of July, at the instance of the Nizam: "I am commanded by his Highness to wire you that he has received your three telegrams. Be true to your word and return money as soon as possible." This telegram was sent to Mr. Jacob at the Great Eastern Hotel. He received the following telegram from Mr. Jacob: "Can't trust you further. Decline correspondence. Ask Nizam to negotiate through others." He also received this telegram: "You have deceived me twice; can't trust you. His Highness can command me through others." Mr. Jacob then sent the following telegram to his Highness, Asub Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk Bahadur: "Your Highness, Abid telegraphs demanding money under your command. Having deceived me twice, can't believe him. If message be genuine, please confirm by others." The following telegram from the Secretary Umdad-ul-Mulk to Mr. Jacob was then read: "His Highness was surprised to receive your last two telegrams, and commands me request you return money immediately." The next telegram was from Mr. Jacob to the Nizam's Private Secretary: "Was travelling. Just arrived. Got your telegram. Had expressed to his Highness by long telegram through Abid's blunder the money was wired to London before his first telegram arrived. Much difficulty now in sending money. Offered to give diamond. But your telegram seems determined, and therefore have no alternative, but to represent matters to the Government of India, and call public opinion through the papers." The next telegram was a long one from the Secretary to Mr. Jacob, dated the 3rd of August, in which he gives him a last chance to give up the money and states that Mr. Abid before the Nizam flatly denied having spoken to him with reference to the purchase of the diamond for 40 lakhs, and even if he had Mr. Jacob was well aware that his Highness had positively refused to purchase the diamond. Mr. Jacob's reply was to the effect that he was a British subject, and not a Hyderabad subject, and the Secretary had better be very careful what language he used or he would get into trouble.

The following telegram, dated the 5th of August, from Mr. Jacob to the Private Secretary to his Highness was put in: "I have received a long rigmarole telegram from the Minister in which he has threatened and insulted me. I would thank you to place the matter before his Highness' Private Secretary. I decline to negotiate with the Minister, and if his Highness commands me through you, I will reply." To which the following reply was received: "Yours of the 5th submitted to his Highness, who also perused with regret your telegram to the Minister. His Highness commands me to inform you that the Minister has full powers to proceed with the case, so all negotiations must be made through Minister. In future all communications addressed to his Highness without the Minister's agency will be useless." The next telegram produced was one sent to Kilburn and Company by A. M. Jacob from Hyderabad: "Diamond rejected. There has been some foul play here. Leave to-morrow for Calcutta." Followed by another to the same firm: "Secure draft if favourable, if not, await my arrival. Nizam cut me six lakhs."

At this stage the cross-examination was reserved, and the case was adjourned till Wednesday, when Mrs. Abid's evidence was to be taken at the Great Eastern Hotel.

It was decided that Mr. Jacob should be enlarged on his personal recognizance of two lakhs and two sureties, Messrs. Geddes and Burder, of Bombay, for Rs. 50,000 each.

MRS. ABID'S EVIDENCE.

The following is the evidence of Mrs. Abid, taken on commission at the Great Eastern Hotel. Messrs. Woodroffe and Dunne, instructed by Mr. E. H. Cowie; and Messrs. Inverarity and Pearson, instructed by Mr. Geddes:—

My name is Annie Abid. I am the wife of Alfred Abid, and reside with him at Hyderabad. I know the accused Mr Jacob. I recollect seeing him at Hyderabad in July last. I remember the day on which he showed the diamond to H. H. the Nizam. The accused called on me on that day about 1 or 1-30 p m. I saw him after a short time. I kept him waiting. When I first went into the drawing room I shook hands with him. He said he was sorry to see me so poorly. I said, "How about yourself, Mr. Jacob. I am sorry to hear you are down on your luck with the diamond." Mr. Jacob replied, "Oh! Mrs. Abid, I'm a ruined man," at the same time he struck his forehead I replied, "Come, Mr. Jacob, it's not quite so bad as that I hope." He said, "Yes it is, Mrs. Abid. The Nizam has not only rejected the diamond, but has also refused to buy any of the other many things I have brought with me for his Highness, and it is that which hurts me so much more than his refusal to buy the diamond." I told him that he was not any worse off in that respect than the other jewellers who are up here just now in, as to my knowledge his Highness has refused to buy a rupee's worth of jewellery from any of them." Mr. Jacob then said, "I am afraid there is something of this going on" (the witness twiddled her thumb round). I said, "Nonsense, I don't think its anything of that sort." He said, "It's not that; its one unlucky word I spoke to him when I was last here." I said, "What was the unlucky word, Mr. Jacob?" He replied, "Well, you know I was fool enough to tell his Highness if he'd buy this diamond I would never do another day's work." He said, "You know he has a clever head, and he's been thinking about this." I said, "Well, really Mr. Jacob I cannot say it was a very clever thing of you to say as anybody so quiet and clever as his Highness would be sure to think about it." He then said, turning up his hands to his head, "It's my luck; it's my luck!"

He then drew from his pocket a large letter and folded it up like this (witness describes how he folded it). I saw one word of print on the top the word was 'Levergeon.' I cannot say how it was spelt. He said to me, "Mrs. Abid they say I bought it cheap; look at this." I then read the words, "Dear Sir, you are being misinformed about the diamond; the price is £250,000." He then stopped, and said, "Now Mrs. Abid do you know how I was misinformed. I understood the price of the diamond was £240,000, but I have shown to you that it is £250,000." He then turned over another portion of the letter to show me, and showed me the words, "You will have to pay £2,000 monthly for three months not £2,000 in India, but from the day it leaves Paris. He then put the letter bag in his pocket. He then began to talk about expenses, and said he had been put to fearful expense one way or another, he spoke of having given his broker to go home to negotiate about the diamond Rs. 10,000. He then drew my attention to the £6,000 he had had to pay. According to the letter he reckoned he had lost Rs. 1,80,000. I sympathised with him, and I then said when he next came to Hyderabad, as I supposed he would do in four or five months' time, that I thought if he brought a nice humble letter or petition to his Highness knowing how kind-hearted he was, I felt sure he would do something or may do something for him. He said, "I can only do that if your good husband will help me." I said, "Well, you surely know Mr. Abid well enough to know that he is always ready and willing to help anyone in trouble." He then got up off the sofa and said, "Ah! well Mrs. Abid, his Highness will never see this diamond again. The moment I set foot in Calcutta over it goes to Puttiala," I said, "Who is Puttiala, I?" It was the first time I had ever heard the name. He replied, "The only other man in India rich enough to buy it, except the Nizam." Again I said, "But who is he?" He replied, A rajah down my way, and the moment he heard this diamond had arrived in Calcutta he at once deposited 40 lakhs in the Bank for it. In case his Highness did not take it," he said, "you may be sure if his Highness wants to see it again he will have to go to Puttiala, and see it in his possession. Puttiala won't come here and bring it in his coat pocket to show it him as I have done." I said, "Well, really if that's the case I don't see so much what you've got to feel about." I said, "You won't be so much the worse after all." He then spoke rather peevishly to me. He said, "You don't know or understand anything at all about it, the stone won't be mine." That's all the conversation about the diamond. The interview did not last more than 15 minutes.

By Mr. Woodroffe.—Is it true that you told Mr. Jacob that some one had told the Nizam that the diamond can be bought for less price than he is paying?—Certainly not. I would not have insulted him by saying so.

Is it true that Jacob said to you, "Of course he can, because I paid a great deal less than 46 lakhs?"—No, nothing of this kind passed at this interview.

Is it true that Jacob said to you, "I must make profit, even now I would take less?"—No, certainly not.

Did you say to Jacob, "Better go and see my husband, and he will arrange it?"—No, most decidedly not. I am sure I know Jacob's handwriting. He occasionally wrote to me. I got this letter from Mr. Jacob, dated in November 1890, and this letter, dated 7th January 1891. I did not see Mr. Jacob at Hyderabad in December 1890 or January 1891. The cheque bears Mr. Jacob's signature.

Mrs. Abid, being cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity on Wednesday, said.—My husband's pay is Rs. 550 per mensem. He has been in the Nizam's service about 9 years. He was formerly in the service of Captain Euan Smith as assistant. He was not employed as a dressing boy. He took charge of his household affairs. I don't know how he described himself. I was not maid to Mrs. Smith. I don't even know her. I was in the service of my relatives. I attended Lady Meade as travelling attendant and governess to her little boy, about 8 years of age. I met my husband at Hyderabad, and was engaged to him there, and married him in London. It was in the latter part of 1887, or early part of 1888, that Mr. Jacob came to Hyderabad, and was the guest of Colonel Marshall. He came to sell jewellery to the Nizam. I think Mr. Jacob has since then come to sell jewellery to the Nizam every year. My husband is the personal attendant on his Highness; and, when the Nizam drives out he sits on the coach-box, sometimes in another carriage, and sometimes besides him on the box. There are a large number of trades people who wish to show their goods to the Nizam. My husband is, I believe, the person who introduces them when he is there. I know very little about the palace affairs. I know my husband gets commission from the merchants. My husband was in Persia in November 1890, and he did not return until the January following. I did not want Mr. Jacob to come to Hyderabad in my husband's absence. I thought this because there was great difficulty in getting into the palace. He came once and grumbled very much that he could not get in. I then made things easy for him. I spoke to one of the people in the palace, and I got him a place to put up in. He was very particular. He came to Hyderabad when my husband was away.

And he was there till about the 23rd of January?—I cannot say as I was very ill at Bombay. I know that he showed jewellery to the Nizam during that visit.

To the amount of about Rs. 1,40,000? I don't know how much. I have no idea of the amount he sold. I received a commission on what he sold in October. I don't know anything about the rates in January. The Rs. 14,000 was paid into the Bank of Bengal in January for the goods sold in October. It was paid in by Mr. Jacob. I got the letter of advice from the Bank of Bengal advising me of the payment, but I was very ill, and did not open the letter for a week or a fortnight. This money was subsequently transferred into my husband's name to Xing, King and Co., Bombay. I kept it for myself. I don't know what amount of jewellery was sold in October, which was represented by this commission. I cannot swear that any jewellery was sold in October by Mr. Jacob to the Nizam. I don't know anything about these affairs.

The present mentioned in B B B was a very nice bracelet. I should think it was worth Rs. 250. I am not aware that he has given my husband any present, but he has from time to time made nice presents to me and my children. My husband has never had any presents. My husband's usual commission was 10 per cent. on what the Nizam paid. He never gets more. If he does, I never heard of him doing so. I cannot say what *dustoory* is. I think the Nizam knows that my husband gets 10 per cent. commission on all purchases made by the Nizam. I don't know whether my husband tells the merchants that he has permission from the Nizam to do so. I took no interest whatever in the sale of the diamond to the Nizam. I know nothing about it. I know the sale of the diamond was being negotiated with the Nizam for 46 lakhs. I did not know that my husband was doing his best to get the Nizam to buy it. I knew my husband would get a commission on the sale. I now remember that at an interview with Mr. Jacob he said it's bad luck for my husband as well as me, as if the diamond had been sold he would have got a very handsome commission. I had a letter from Mr. Jacob some months before July in which he spoke about the commission. I cannot say what it was, as I've torn up the letter. I tore up all the letters as they came from Mr. Jacob. My husband told me to search and see whether I could find any, and I found the letters (produced). Why did you keep these letters and not the others?—(Mr. Woodroffe objects, because there was some object the lady had in keeping these letters.) I found them among hundreds of old letters. My husband said, "Search," and I found these. I have hundreds of old letters relating to my business and other things. I have a business. Did you get any telegrams in addition to letters addressed to yourself from Mr. Jacob during the period when negotiations for this diamond were pending?—No. Mr. Jacob has telegraphed to me about my husband admitting other jewellers to sell jewellery to the Nizam while the negotiations for the sale of the diamond were going on. I think he only sent one telegram. I tore it up. I don't remember ever telegraphing to Mr. Jacob. When my husband was very ill at Ooty I telegraphed once or twice to Mr. Jacob. I sent the telegram (produced) to Mr. Jacob "(telegram, 25th June, 1891). I remember it quite well: "Husband left. Why upbraid when deeply repented. Advise you starting Hyderabad." I also sent this telegram on the same day to Mr. Jacob: "I mean repentance having allowed that man to get inside." This is my answer to a telegram I had received from Mr. Jacob. He had sent me a telegram asking what I meant by my first telegram.

These telegrams passed with reference to the jewellers who, Mr. Jacob complained, had been allowed by your husband access to the Nizam?—Yes. Was Mr. Jacob's object in objecting to other jewellers selling to the Nizam based on the fear that if the Nizam spent money on other jewellery he would not have enough money to pay the 46 lakhs?—I had not then heard anything about the 46 lakhs. I only heard that 23 lakhs was to be deposited. I never heard until two or three days before the diamond was rejected its full price. I have written two or three letters to Mr. Jacob. I should know my writing. I cannot remember when I first heard of the diamond. I cannot remember whether I heard of it during Mr. Jacob's visit to Hyderabad while my husband was in Persia. I cannot undertake to say that Mr. Jacob did not mention about the diamond at this time. I cannot remember saying to Mr. Jacob at this visit that the Nizam ought to have the diamond. I won't undertake to say I didn't. I might have said, "the money will be all right. Wait till Bertie comes back," but I can't remember. I don't know whether Mr. Jacob telegraphed to Bombay to my husband to stop there until he (Jacob) arrived. I went to Ooty on the 2nd of March, and returned on the 8th July. I do not know that Mr. Jacob sold a large amount of jewellery to the Nizam in the early part of the year. I heard about it lately, and read it in the papers. There was no one present at the interview between me and Mr. Jacob on the 21st of July. No one knows except we two what took place. I made no note of the conversation at the time, but I told my husband. I took down a few notes, and then tore them up, and have no memorandum by me of the conversation. My evidence to-day is from memory. I know nothing whatever that has taken place at Hyderabad since Mr. Jacob left in July. My husband has told me nothing that has taken place, if anything has taken place, between him and others at Hyderabad or elsewhere about the case. We have daily talked the case over. I have a shop at Hyderabad. It was started when I first went there, when I was first married. It is drapery, outfitting, pharmacy, and store with millinery attached to it. Robert Skinner has the management of this business. My husband can sign his name in English, but he cannot read or write English or any of the vernaculars, but he can write Armenian I think. (Witness asks her husband across the table if he can, and he replies in the affirmative.) He can speak enough English for me to understand.

Re-examined.—I am a Welsh woman. My husband looks after the palaces of the Nizam, and superintends his Toshakhana. He is also chamberlain to his Highness. I was in Hyderabad in October 1890. My husband went to Persia on the 15th of October. I went to Bombay on the 6th or 8th of January 1891. I was then very ill. It was in consequence of my ill-health that I went to Ooty. I think I heard from Mr. Jacob on the subject of jewellery in October. I must have, but I don't remember. I think I heard something about the diamond after recovery from my illness about 9 days before I went to Ooty. I cannot swear. There was a diamond to be sold, but I didn't know anything about the particulars. I remember the name of the jeweller mentioned in the telegram shown to me; his name is Chunilal or Punilal. I should not like to be positive, but I think Jacob had communicated with me by telegram before I despatched my telegram No. 1. Mr. Jacob was cross that any one else had been admitted into the palace. It was a cross letter or telegram—I think telegram. My husband was back at Hyderabad when I sent the telegram. I despatched them on my own responsibility. Mr. Jacob's telegram was addressed to me. I have no recollection of saying, "The money is all right. Wait till Bertie comes back." I don't like to deny it, as I have no recollection. At the time my husband was in Persia I had no idea as to what was being asked for the diamond. I heard something this year that the 23 lakhs was to be deposited, but I can't say when. I have no recollection of having heard anything about the diamond when my husband was in Persia. I cannot recollect from whom I heard that the diamond was rejected. I took down the notes I have spoken of a few days after the interview of the 21st. I cannot remember carefully why I took down the few notes. My husband asked me if I could remember the conversation with Mr. Jacob. After Mr. Jacob telegraphed, my husband asked me something respecting it and I made notes, which I afterwards tore up. I tore them up, because I didn't think them worth keeping, and I remembered what was said.

The hearing of this case was resumed on Thursday, at noon, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Messrs. Woodroffe, and Dunne, instructed by Mr. E. H. Cowie, appeared for the prosecution. Messrs. Inverarity and Pearson, instructed by Mr. Geddes, represented the defence.

The first witness called was Gopal Chunder Mozoomdar, who, examined by Mr. Woodroffe, said:—He is an assistant to the cashier in the Bank of Bengal. The notes which are paid out of the Bank come to him through Mr. Birch, the cashier. These new notes come to him as they do from the Currency Office, in consecutive order as they are issued. These are the numbers of the Rs. 10,000 notes paid out on the 10th July 1891.—36503 to 6, and 36515.

The Magistrate observed at this stage that Mrs. Abid desired to have a correction made in her evidence, wherever the month October appeared, she meant it to be November. He had accordingly added this as a footnote to her deposition.

Mr. Marius McQueen, recalled and examined by Mr. Woodroffe, said he produced a cheque for 20 lakhs and Rs. 75,742-7-1, signed by Messrs. Kilburn and Company. This cheque has been transferred to an account at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. This is his signature directing the transfer. The amount was transferred on the 27th July.—*Englishman.*

THE CLAIMS AGAINST SIR KURSHED JAH.

THE following is the evidence given by Colonel Dobbs in the suit brought by Mr. Tom Palmer, barrister-at-law, against Sir Kurshed Jah, for 3½ lakhs:—

Colonel A. F. Dobbs, residing at Secunderabad, a retired officer of the Madras Army, stated:—I know that Mr. Palmer went to England for the late Amir-i-Kabir, in reference to his claims against his nephew about some property. I was present at a conversation when the late Amir-i-Kabir, the present Nawab Vicar-ul-Umra, Mr. Shapurjee and myself met. Mr. Palmer then informed me what he wanted as his terms and asked me to help him, and to the best of my belief I mentioned the terms to the Amir-i-Kabir. To the best of my recollection he asked for it in sterling money, viz., twenty thousand pounds down and fifty thousand pounds if he completed what he went home for satisfactorily. It is now 12 years ago since this occurred, and I am not clear about it. My mind was much clearer in 1881 than in 1891 about it. Yes, this is my letter (handed to witness by Mr. Forbes). I wrote it when I was at home on furlough, on the 9th June 1881; I notice that I say in it that "the terms the Amir made with me on your behalf were £20,000. This I think represents the actual facts. I know that Mr. Palmer was engaged in Knight's case. I think he was promised £10,000 in that case. Exhibit B is in my handwriting. It bears no date, but it must have been written some time in 1881 as it is dated from Ireland, where I was in that year. (The postmark on the cover was dated 1st October 1881). Looking at that letter and the previous one, Exhibit A, I find that £10,000 were promised in Knight's case. I know that Mr. Palmer was engaged in England in those two cases. He was at home working on them. I think I heard the Amir say something about giving a jaghir to Mr. Palmer, but I really cannot say exactly as it is so long ago. I think it was as a remuneration for services rendered. I understood it was to be a kind of pension for his services.

This closed the examination-in-chief, after which Col. Dobbs was subjected to a long cross-examination.

I don't know where these terms were settled; I understood they were settled as I conveyed the purport of the conversation to Mr. Palmer. I cannot swear that these terms was finally settled, but I always understood they were settled. I understood this from the different conversations I had with Mr. Palmer and Shapurji. I was then living at Shahabad therefore did not see the Amir-i-Kabir often. I cannot recall the words used by the late Amir as it is so long ago, but he left the matter to the present Vicar-ul-Umra and Shapurji. On that day the matter was not concluded; the Amir said he was disposed to accept the terms, but he left the matter to the Vicar and Shapurji for final settlement. I don't think I saw the Amir more than once after that, as I used not to come in here more than once in two months. There was no further conversation on this matter. I did not see the Nawab Vicar-ul-Umra again regarding this business as far as I remember. The Nawab would know better than myself about this matter, and whether the terms were in sterling or rupees. I have heard Shapurji saying several times afterwards that the final settlement was in rupees, and Mr. Palmer said it was in sterling, but I had no direct conversation with the Amir. I know that Shapurji always paid Mr. Palmer in rupees. On one occasion I took from Mr. Shapurji a hundi for Rs. 15,000 and gave it to Mr. Palmer. I don't remember whether the two lakhs were to be paid in Government rupees or Halli Sicca. I think I heard that there was a dispute about the matter of sterling and rupees after my return from furlough in the middle of 1882. It was whilst I was on furlough that I wrote Exhibits A and B. I left India for home in April 1881, and returned about June 1882. The first Exhibit A was written in response to a letter from Mr. Palmer. Exhibit A is also a letter written by me to Mr. Palmer in answer to one. I think of the 28th September, judging by the postmark. I wrote several letters to Mr. Palmer while I was at home. I can't say whether there is a mistake in the date of Exhibit A. I should not think that Exhibit A is wrongly dated. Cross-examination resumed.—I can't say at this time what the contents of the letter of the 14th September were about. I don't remember having any other letter excepting Exhibit A on the subject of these terms. I can't remember whether the date of the 14th September mentioned in Exhibit B is right or wrong. I should think I made made no mistakes in the dates on these letters. I don't know whether and when Mr. Palmer returned, but he told me he was about to return. I don't know when he returned to England. Sir Richard Meade asked me to meet him in London about Mr. Knight's business. It may have been at Mr. Palmer's request. I can't tell. It is so long ago.

Court.—I must ask you again to please answer the questions put to you concisely. I can't say whether Exhibit A was written before or after that interview. I don't know where I was when the terms were settled I think. . . . . Court.—I must again ask you, Colonel Dobbs, only to answer questions put to you. I don't know when or where I first heard those terms. I should say when this telegram arrived I must have been in India.

At this stage the Court adjourned for half an hour. On its re-assembling the cross-examination of witness was resumed by Mr. Rudra.

Shapurji never sent me the telegram referred to in Exhibit B., but Mr. Holms did. At Mr. Shapurji's request as far as I recollect this telegram was to go on with the prosecution. Shapurji agreed to pay the £10,000 agreed upon in Knight's case conditionally, viz., that he was to carry the prosecution true to the bitter end, but no condition about getting him punished. He undertook to have Knight punished, and stop the publication of his paper in the *Statesman*. I suppose.

Court.—We don't want to know what you suppose, but what you actually know.

I can't say whether he was to engage counsel or to do it himself. Mr. Gorst's (now Sir John Gorst) name was mentioned with the case, but I don't recollect whether it was to be done through him. I think this agreement was arrived at in my house at Shahabad. I can't say whether it was on Mr. Palmer's return from England. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Shapurji were present at the interview to the best of my belief. I am sure I don't know what I meant in Exhibit A by the words "he also promised £10,000 down to meet your expenses." The agreement was made, I should think, before the telegram mentioned in Exhibit B was received. That telegram was addressed to Mr. Holms. I don't know what necessitated that telegram. I should still say so that the agreement was made before the telegram was received, judging from the wording of Exhibit B. From the whole tenor of that letter I am still of opinion that the agreement was made before the telegram was received. I can't say whether the interview at Shahabad was in connection with Knight's case or with reference to the Paigah property. I do not remember whether there was an interview at Shahabad regarding the Paigah property. I don't remember about any meeting about the Paigah property with Mr. Palmer and Shapurji. We may have met about the Paigah property often at Mr. Palmer's house, but I don't remember. With reference to this property Mr Palmer undertook to go to England and get orders sent from there to India to restore the property to the late Amir-i-Khabir, and the Amir was to remain quiet. As far as I know they have not been fulfilled, and I am not aware of any orders having been sent to India for the restriction of that property. I am not aware in what capacity he was to act in that case. I never heard that in Knight's case the conditions were fulfilled beyond to go to England. I don't know if Mr. Shapurji always accepted the £10,000 in Knight's case as being the remuneration. I never heard that he disputed the amount. I never had an authority to make any promise or agreement as stated in Exhibit A, and Exhibit B is carelessly written. Mr. Shapurji had full power. I never sent a telegram to Mr. Palmer. I cannot tell whether the telegram was sent to instruct plaintiff to proceed with Knight's case and if there was anything said as to the payment of the £10,000. I spoke to Mr. Shapurji and then I spoke to Mr. Holms, who sent the telegram. When I spoke to Mr. Shapurji, Holms was not there. Neither I nor Shapurji were present when Holms sent the telegram. I could not tell whether I spoke to the Amir in presence of Shapurji. The late Amir made me to understand that he was pleased with what I had done in the matter, but he did not say in so many words, that he would give £10,000 in Knight's case. What I had done referred to my advice to Holms to telegraph to Palmer to proceed with the case, Knight's prosecution and punishment. I have a very foggy recollection of the *Gazaeht*. I know nothing personally about it.

Re-examined by Mr. Forbes: I don't know when Knight's case came on. It may have been in 1880, or in 1879. I went home in April 1881, and came out in June 1882. In Exhibit A the telegram referred to arrived from England from plaintiff. On receipt of this I had a conversation with Mr. Shapourji. I can't remember the purport of the telegram, but for this letter I would not remember anything about the telegram, but I know it was in Knight's case. If I referred to my diary I would be no wiser. I should think Mr. Palmer went home some time before me. I don't remember the time. It was probably 6 or 7 months before me. I can't swear whether the plaintiff was at home when Knight's case came on or the Knight incident rose. When I said "the Amir in so many words did not say that he would give the £10,000." I mean that I don't remember hearing of the £10,000 or anything else that passed. With reference to that interview my mind is a complete blank.

Mr. Forbes here remarked it was a pity the witness's memory was such a treacherous one, and therefore it would be useless his putting any more questions to him, as he did not seem to remember anything although he had helped him to answer by refreshing his memory, and added that after all the cross-examination was not worth much. Mr. Rudra replied that he thought the examination-in-chief worthless, and the Court joined in by saying that it pretty well agreed with them that it would be just as well to strike out the evidence of the witness altogether.

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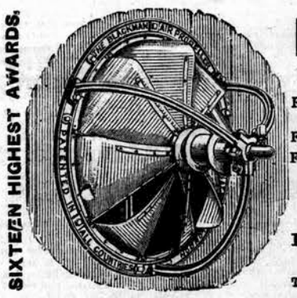

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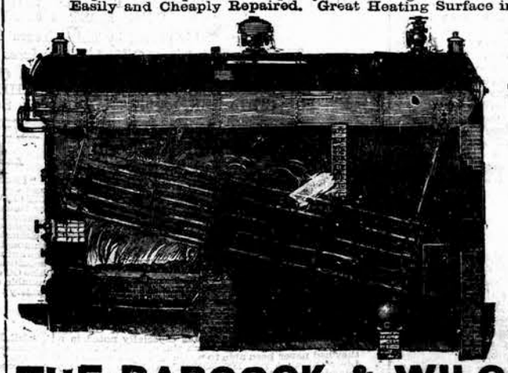

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